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LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION

FOR THE USE OF COLLEGES AND ADVANCED
CLASSES IN SCHOOLS

BY

JEFFERSON ELMORE, PH.D.

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF LATIN,
STANFORD UNIVERSITY

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TO
M. H. E.

PREFACE

THIS book aims to provide first for systematic work in syntax to reënforce and supplement that of the usual preparatory course. For convenience, the constructions selected for special attention are illustrated in short notes at the beginning of each chapter.

The exercises in point of vocabulary are intended to be closely connected with the student's reading, and to this end have in view words which occur in texts (such as Cicero's *Cato Maior*, the *Andria*, and the *Phormio* of Terence) which are usually read early in the college course. Most of the required words have, however, already been met with in the preparatory authors. In fact a comparison shows that more than ninety per cent of the Vocabulary of this book is also found in Lodge's *Vocabulary of High School Latin*.

In subject-matter the exercises depart somewhat widely from the conventional type; they are not based on a text, but seek to embody facts and ideas more or less familiar in everyday experience. It is highly desirable, I think, that the writing of Latin should be brought more directly into contact with the student's life and be made, as far as possible, a

real exercise in the translation of his experience, and I have tried to provide material which should at least look in this direction. To do this and at the same time keep substantially within the vocabulary used in reading, it has been necessary, of course, to adapt the latter to many modern contexts. But this, so far from being a difficulty or a drawback, seems to me to have numerous possibilities for the improvement of the whole subject.

I have also tried, if possible, to make the exercises interesting in themselves, believing that this is a means of giving a vitality to Latin Composition which, as a rule, it would not now seem to possess.

Of the two exercises into which each chapter is divided the first is the simpler. This arrangement has particularly in mind classes of differing degrees of proficiency.

I am much indebted to Miss Mary Balsbach for help in putting the vocabulary into shape; Miss Ada Hosford and Miss Marie Hansen have also rendered assistance. I have especially to thank Professor Fairclough, the editor-in-chief of the series, for many suggestions and for generous assistance while the book was in press.

JEFFERSON ELMORE.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY,
July, 1909.

The references to the grammars are abbreviated as follows : —

- A. Allen and Greenough's Latin Grammar (revised edition).**
- B. Bennett's Latin Grammar.**
- G. Gildersleeve and Lodge's Latin Grammar.**
- H. Harkness's Latin Grammar, Complete Edition.**
- H. & B. Hale and Buck's Latin Grammar.**
- L. Lane's Latin Grammar (revised).**

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION

CHAPTER I

THE INDEFINITE SECOND PERSON

Usages to be noted :

1. An indefinite subject (such as the English *one*, the French *on*, and the Greek *τις*) is often, though not always, expressed in Latin by the second person singular. So also *you* in such sentences as "you can never tell." Thus, *isto bono utare : make use of the good that you have. Quid hoc homine facias ? What would one do with such a man ?*

2. Notice that when an indefinite second person is used in a dependent clause, it requires the subjunctive, though the indicative would otherwise be the rule. Thus, *at memoria minuitur. Credo, nisi eam exerceas : but (it is said) the memory fails. True, if one does not exercise it.*

Cf. A. 439, a ; B. 356, 3 ; G. 580, 595, 3 ; H. 388, 602, 4 ; H. & B. 286 ; L. 1030, 1859.

Exercise 1

When one writes in his own language, the task is not altogether difficult. It may¹ even be pleasant. We know that Cicero enjoyed the composition of his

¹ *potest.*

books. Terence, too, took great pleasure in writing his plays. We ourselves like¹ to use our own tongue, even if we do not write books. But when one attempts to express² his thoughts in another language, it is often neither easy nor pleasant. And yet it is extremely useful. In no other way perhaps can one learn so much in so short a time. In this book our task is to translate into Latin. To many this seems a most disagreeable and difficult subject. But if one gives attention to it, it is not unpleasant. It is easy to see how useful such an exercise is. Let us begin, therefore, with a stout³ heart. Perhaps in the end⁴ we may⁵ be able to write in Latin on weighty⁶ themes.⁷ Some may even compose Latin verse.

Exercise 2

In his book on old age Cicero tells how pleasant its composition had been⁸ to him. It lightened his cares, freed him to a great extent⁹ from the burdens of age, and was its own great reward. Terence, too, as one can see from the prologues, was much interested in composing his plays, and could not be deterred by the ill-natured attacks of an older poet. It was his task to¹⁰ please the public, but in doing

¹ Express by *libenter*; *to like to do something*, in the Latin idiom, is *to do something gladly*. ² *dicere* or *loqui*; the former implies attention to style, the latter rather the conversational manner. ³ *bonus*. ⁴ *denique*. ⁵ *may = shall*. ⁶ *gravis*. ⁷ Omit. ⁸ Secondary sequence after historical present. ⁹ *partem*. ¹⁰ Explanatory *ut*-clause. A. 571; B. 297, 3; G. 557; H. 571, 2; H. & B. 521, 3; L. 1968.

this he also pleased himself. Our own work is of a somewhat different character, but if one gives to it his best¹ efforts, it also will be full of pleasure and instruction. How important² it is can be seen from the length of³ time which is usually bestowed upon it. In the lower school, there is scarcely a day when one does not write something in Latin. "You cannot," the teacher keeps saying, "otherwise so usefully employ your time." When we come⁴ later to pursue the higher studies, we toil at the same task. It is to be regretted that⁵ we do not pay more attention in our country to the making of Latin verses, for this kind of composition could⁶ easily be both useful and pleasant.

CHAPTER II

PERSONAL PRONOUNS: *EGO* AND *NOS*

Usages to be noted:

3. *Ego* and the nominative *nos* are not confined to cases of emphasis by contrast and the like, but are somewhat freely used to give a more personal touch to the sentence, as, *e.g.*, in the narration of personal experience.

4. *Nos* may designate a singular subject, but it is not to be regarded as the precise equivalent of *ego*.

¹ *i.e.* *all his*. ² *quantum*, gen. of indef. value. ³ Omit. ⁴ *i.e.* *begin*. ⁵ Acc. and inf. ⁶ Potential subjunctive.

The probable distinction is that, while *ego* is the subject as a private individual, *nos* suggests him in some public or official relation, such as that of author, statesman, financier, etc. This latter usage has been called the *nos* of dignity. Compare the similar use of the first person plural with omission of the pronoun, for the first person singular, as in *sed de ceteris et diximus, multa et saepe dicemus*: *however, I have expressed myself at length on other topics and will do so frequently.*

Cf. A. 295, a; B. 242; G. 207, 304; H. 500, 2; H. & B. 257-258; L. 1028-1030, 1074.

Exercise 3

It is interesting to hear what men say about their time of life. Yesterday my friend and I¹ were walking together on the street. We saw two men advanced in years engaged in conversation. "What," said I, "do you suppose these two are talking about?" "Very likely," he replied, "about business or the crops or the weather." When we came near I addressed them. "May I ask," said I, "what is the subject² of your conversation?" "We were just saying," one of them answered, "how pleasant it is to be old. How free we are from responsibilities!" This reminded us of the conversation³ between Soc-

¹ i.e. *I and my friend.* ² *what is the subject = about what (things).* ³ Either the genitive or the ablative with *de* is permissible, the latter being much more frequent in Cicero. A. 351; B. 207; G. 376; H. 456, 1; H. & B. 351; L. 1291.

rates and Cephalus in Plato's *Republic*. They, too, were persuaded that¹ years are not an evil. Nor could they be prevailed on to² think otherwise. So it seemed to them to be old. So, too, it seemed to Cato in Cicero's book. "I have put many thoughts," says the latter, "into the mouth³ of Cato which are found also in⁴ Plato."

Exercise 4

Some of the thoughts which Cicero puts into the mouth of Cato make one think⁵ of the conversation between Socrates and Cephalus, which Plato relates in the first book of the *Republic*. "I had gone down to the harbor of the city," he represents Socrates as saying in substance,⁶ "to see certain festivities, and on my way back⁷ I met several young men, who persuaded me to go to the house of Cephalus. The latter was then an old man, but bore the burden of his years cheerfully and wisely. He was indeed a man of singular self-control, evenness of temper, and practical wisdom. We talked for some time on other matters, but I greatly desired to hear how old age seemed to him. Accordingly, I asked him many questions,⁸ and he answered with much good nature."⁹ Now Cicero was a great student¹⁰ of Greek literature,

¹ Acc. and inf. ² ut-clause. ³ put in the mouth of = *tribuere*.
⁴ *apud*. ⁵ Substantive clause of result. A. 568; B. 297, 2; G. 553, 1; H. 571, 3; H. & B. 521, 3; L. 1965. ⁶ *fero*. ⁷ *rediens*.
⁸ i.e. to me asking many things he answered. ⁹ *comitas*. ¹⁰ *perstudiosus*.

and especially of the works of Plato, one of which he had translated into Latin. It is natural,¹ then, to find that he makes use of Plato's thoughts in this book which he has addressed to Atticus.

CHAPTER III

THE INTENSIVE PRONOUN

Usages to be noted :

5. **Ipse** in the nominative (like the Greek *αὐτός*) may denote the principal person in some relation, such as the master (as opposed to his pupils), or the head of a house (as opposed to his dependents). Thus, **paululum obsoni, ipse tristis** : *a scanty marketing, the master out of sorts*, where **ipse** = *master of the house*. Cf. **ipse dixit**, *the master said*.

6. The principal character with its implied contrast may also be expressed by the oblique cases of **ipse**. Thus, **ipsum gestio dari mi in conspectum** : *I am itching to get sight of him*. Here **ipsum** is the chief offender, as implicitly contrasted with his advocate.

7. The oblique cases of **ipse** are used in definite contrasts. Thus, **ipsi liberisque vitam petierunt** : *they begged life for him and his children*.

Cf. A. 298, d, f; B. 249, 2, 3; G. 311, 1, Rem. 1 and 2; H. 509, 1, 2; H. & B. 267-268; L. 2374-2376.

¹ *deceat*.

Exercise 5

What is our impression of the scholar? Do you think that people in general¹ hold him and his work in high esteem? It would seem² that they do. Even those in active life, who usually seek everything in themselves,³ sometimes turn to him for advice. And let us think how many there are who listen daily to the scholar's words. Once a young man heard that a celebrated philosopher had arrived in the city. With much enthusiasm he went early⁴ in the morning to the great man's house. "The master," said the servant who opened the door, "is engaged. Will you not return at another time?" But nevertheless the young man remained and accomplished his purpose.⁵ One⁶ need not be old to be wise.

Exercise 6

A celebrated scholar of Germany has also given us his impressions⁷ of old age. He was born toward⁸ the end of the eighteenth century and lived through more⁹ than half of the nineteenth. In him, as in some other great men, one could see¹⁰ a small but powerful body and an active and retentive mind.

¹ *homines plerique*. ² Use the personal construction.

³ Strengthen the reflexive by the intensive; note that the latter has a different case. ⁴ *multo* or *bene*. ⁵ i.e. *what he desired*.

⁶ Indefinite second person. ⁷ i.e. *has said what he felt*. ⁸ *sub.*

⁹ *plus*; omit *quam*. A. 407, c; B. 217, 3; G. 296, Rem. 4; H. 471, 4; H. & B. 416, d; L. 1328. ¹⁰ Potential subjunctive.

He would¹ often work all day without cessation.² Sometimes he entered on a journey which had occurred to him only the day before. The world admired him for himself as well as for his books. He delivered his famous address on old age three years before his death, when he was seventy-five years old.³ We do not know what was the immediate⁴ occasion of his speaking on this subject. Perhaps some of those who had long wondered at the master's wisdom came to him and said: "You have seen so much of life that we should like very much to hear about the part which you have now reached." And doubtless the master replied: "It is not always pleasant for a man⁵ to speak of himself and his opinions, but if such is your wish I will do my best,⁶ even though I should seem to be uttering my own praises." At all events, those who desired to hear the great man⁷ on this subject honored both him and themselves.

CHAPTER IV

THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

Usages to be noted:

8. Note the relation of the demonstratives, **hic**, **iste**, **ille**, to the first, second, and third persons.

¹ Sign of habitual action. ² Render by **neque** with imperfect of **desinere**. ³ Use **natus** with acc. of the cardinal number. ⁴ **ipse**. ⁵ **aliquis**. ⁶ *my best*, ut **potero**. ⁷ The reference in the exercise is to Jacob Grimm and his *Rede über das Alter*.

Thus, *huc audi* means *listen to what I am saying*, and *istud intellego*, *I understand what you are saying*.

9. *Ille* often conveys the idea of fame or celebrity ; it may precede or follow its substantive, as in *magnus ille Alexander*, *that celebrated Alexander the Great* ; or in *Cato ille*, *the famous Cato*.

10. *Hic* and *ille* are used in expressions of time, and look both forward and backward. *Hic paucis diebus* may be either *in the next few days* or *in the past few days*, according to the context. Cf. *illos aliquot dies*, looking to the future, *illo biduo*, *two days before*, and *huc biennio*, *two years ago*. *The day before yesterday* is *nudius tertius*.

Cf. A. 297, b, c, e ; B. 246, 3, 4 ; G. 305-306, 307, 2 ; H. 505, 507, 3, 4 ; H. & B. 271, ii ; 274, 4 ; L. 2347, 2356, 2358-2359. (See also Meader's *Latin Pronouns*, p. 112 f.)

Exercise 7

Is the book which you have, written by an ancient or a modern author ? This one which I have is by the famous autocrat of the breakfast table.¹ Have you noticed in recent years that modern writers often employ the well-known themes² of the ancients ? Likewise in what one reads it is perfectly natural to return to earlier interests. In Rome many years ago a literary³ man tried to force his acquaintance⁴

¹ Render the whole phrase by *dominus ille apud prandentes*.

² Omit. ³ *doctus*. ⁴ Lit. *tried to compel to become acquainted with him*.

on a well-known poet. "I have read and admired your poems," said the former, "but have never been introduced to you personally." With us this is the important¹ question²: Can we read the books of the ancients easily? "It should be as easy," some one has said, "as the drinking³ of water."

Exercise 8

On this same subject of old age a delightful discourse has been written by one of⁴ the wittiest of⁵ American authors. I mean the famous autocrat of the breakfast table. "We first read Cicero's book," he says, "when we are young, and then forget all about it for the next few years. Finally we return to it by a natural instinct,⁶ provided always that we read Latin as we drink water, without⁷ stopping to taste it." Perhaps you have already read, as one of your pleasures, what he makes Old Age say to the professor⁸:

"Oh, how do you do,⁹ sir?"¹⁰ he says. "I am glad to see you so well. I have known you for some years, though I think you did not know me."

"Will you tell me this," replied the professor, "how it is you seem to be acquainted with every one you are introduced to?"

"I never compel a man," said Old Age, "to recog-

¹ *ipse*. ² *deliberatio*. ³ i.e. *to drink*. ⁴ *de*. ⁵ Omit. ⁶ Use *desiderium*. ⁷ *without stopping*; render by *neque* and coordinate clause; note the idiom. ⁸ Use *vir* (or *homo*) *doctus*. ⁹ *salve*. ¹⁰ Render by *vir optime*.

nize me until I have known¹ him at least for the past five years."

"Do you mean to say that you have known me for so long as that?"

"Oh, yes; I left my card² for you longer ago than that, but I am afraid you never read it, but I see you have it with you."

"Where?"

"Between your eyes, three straight lines running up and down."

In such wise does old age creep upon us.

CHAPTER V

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

Usages to be noted:

11. It is important to distinguish the force of **quisquam**; being a word of general meaning (*any one at all, any one whoever*), it is to be used as a rule in sweeping conditions, after comparatives, and in sentences that are actually or impliedly negative. Thus, **si quisquam est timidus, ego sum**: *if any one (i.e. any one at all) is afraid, I am he*. **Taetrior quam quisquam superiorum**: *more abominable than any of those who preceded him*. **Neque quisquam habet lepidiorem patrem**: *nor has any one a more charming father*.

12. **Quisque**, *each one, every one*, sometimes called

¹ The indicative. ² *tessera*.

a distributive, designates a class with respect to the individuals that compose it. Attention is here called to two idiomatic usages, that with superlatives and that with ordinal numerals. *Optimus quisque* means *all the best men* (taken individually), and *optimum quidque rarissimum est* is *the finest things are the rarest*. For the other usage, cf. *quinto quodque anno*, *every four years*.

13. *Nescio quis*, *some one (or other)*, has the force of an indefinite pronoun, and is used in the different cases without influence on the modal construction of the sentence. Thus, *nescio quo pacto* = *somehow*, i.e. *in some way (or other)*.

Cf. A. 311, 313 *b*, 575 *d*; B. 252, 4, 5, *c*, *d*, 253, 6; G. 317, 318, 2, 467, *n*. 1; H. & B. 276, 4, 7, 278, 2 *b*, *c*; H. 512, 7, 513, 515, 2; L. 1788-1789, 2394, 2397, 2402-2403.

Exercise 9

Should any one think it important¹ merely to amuse himself? If any one² has this opinion, it should not be the young man. He has qualities of which there is great need. The best prepared should be the most industrious. Once there was a young man who was more fortunate than any one of his comrades. In school he had attained great distinction in his studies, and every other year went abroad with his father. On his return³ from one of these

¹ *magni*; note the construction. ² *quis*. A. 310 *a*; B. 252; G. 315; H. 512, 1; H. & B. 276, 1; L. 2388. ³ *Lit. to him returning*.

journeys, his father, who somehow had become very wealthy, offered him a large sum of money. "There it is," he said; "take it and enjoy yourself." "Thank you," replied the son, "you are very kind, but I much prefer to earn my own living. At a feast every one should pay¹ his own share."

Exercise 10

In Athens, if one may trust the plays of Terence, there was scarcely anything which young men of the higher classes thought of more importance² than to amuse themselves. After leaving³ school, where they had been held in check by the fear of the master, they turned their attention to different pursuits. Those who were the richest kept dogs for hunting and supported a stable.⁴ It happened that the father every year or two was obliged to leave the city on⁵ business. Under such circumstances it was a hard task to keep the young men from getting⁶ into some mischief, such as falling in love or squandering the money which their parents had saved with great toil. With us almost every young man feels that he should devote himself first of all to earning a living. He is indeed grateful to nature for imposing⁷ this necessity upon him. He does not

¹ dare. ² See Ex. 9, n. 1. ³ Clause with *postquam*. ⁴ i.e. horses. ⁵ ob. ⁶ Render by *ne* clause. A. 558, b; B. 294, 3; G. 548-549; H. 568, 8, 595, 2; H. & B. 502, 3, b; L. 1960, 1977, 1986, 2203. ⁷ Render by *quod* clause.

as a rule seek to have more than his friends, but is content to be able, as it were, to pay his way in the world.¹

CHAPTER VI

ADVERBS

Usages to be noted :

14. **Haud** is the negative of single words and is preferably confined to adjectives, adverbs, the pronoun **quisquam**, and such phrases as **haud scio an.** Cf. **haud procul**, *not far*; **res haud sane difficiles**, *not a very difficult thing*; **haud mediocris vir**, *no ordinary man*.

15. When **non** is one of two negatives that make an affirmative, note its position as preceding or following and the consequent change of meaning. Thus, **non nemo** is *some one*, **nemo non**, *every one*; **non nullus**, *some*, **nullus non**, *every*; **non nihil**, *something*, **nihil non**, *everything*, etc.

16. In modifying an adjective or other adverb, the rule is that only adverbs of degree (including **bene** and **egregie**) may be employed. This restricts the rendering of the English *very* (and similar words) within a certain range. Ciceronian are **admodum**, **bene**, **sane**, **valde**, while **multum**, **nimum**, **oppido**, belong to earlier Latin. **Satis** and **nimis**, though

¹ Lit. *among men*.

classical, are found mostly in negatives. Thus, *senex admodum grandis natu*, a very old man; *classis bene magna*, a very large fleet; *valde probe*, quite right.

Cf. A. 320, 326; B. 347, 2, a; G. 439, 1, 2, nn. 2 and 3, 441, 443, 457, 2; H. 655, 656, 1; H. & B. 297, a, 298, 2; L. 1449, 1452.

Exercise 11

In Rome a young poet¹ who had not been very saving was once in great need of money. Accordingly he asked his intimate friend for a small loan.² "It is no great favor that I ask," he said, "and you are no good friend of mine if you refuse." "I will give you something," replied the friend, "but not everything of which you feel the need."³ Cease to be a poet and plead cases in the courts. Then you will have the money which you so greatly desire." "Your advice is doubtless most sound," said the poet, "but what I really need just now is not advice, but money." Is it not sometimes very convenient to have a balance with⁴ a banker or in the hands of a friend?

Exercise 12

There is scarcely any one who has not a strong desire⁵ to save something of what he earns. Even

¹ The dative with *opus erat* following. ² Accusative. A. 396; B. 178; G. 389; H. 411; H. & B. 393; L. 1169. ³ *desiderare*. ⁴ *apud*. ⁵ Lit. *does not desire strongly*.

the school-boy, thinking of a present for his mother on her birthday, does not spend all his allowance, while the man engaged in active life feels himself under a still greater compulsion. To get together a large sum penny by penny is by no means an easy task whether¹ for men or¹ boys. A very great assistance is the fact that one can deposit money with bankers. The Romans learned this method of doing² business from the Greeks. They received money on deposit,³ made loans, and wrote exchange on Athens⁴ and other cities. Every one at some time or other has dealings with a bank.⁵ Perhaps he goes to inquire about his account. "Is there not," he says to the clerk, "a slight balance due me on your books⁶?" "Oh yes," replies the clerk, "I think there is a small amount. I will go and see how much it is." On another day you may go to repay what you have borrowed, bringing with you a small bag of coin. "A few months ago," you remark, "I borrowed some money at six⁷ per cent simple interest.⁸ I come to bring what I owe. Here it is. Count it, and I think you will find the amount to be correct.⁹" It is sometimes exceedingly convenient to have a balance at the banker's.

¹ vel. ² gerere. ³ to receive on deposit: referre in acceptum. ⁴ to write exchange on Athens: permutare Athenis. ⁵ i.e. with a banker. ⁶ tabulae. ⁷ semissibus; centesima is one per cent a month, hence the use of semis for one half this rate. ⁸ centesima perpetua. ⁹ convenire.

CHAPTER VII

ADVERBS — *Continued**Usages to be noted:*

17. The confirmatory *ne*, *surely*, *certainly* (which should not be confused with *ne*, *lest*), stands before a pronoun. Thus, *ne ille non magno desiderio tenebitur virium*: *surely, he will not feel any great lack of strength.*

18. Observe that *iam* when used with negatives means *no more*, *no longer*. *Auditis de eo quem odisse iam non potestis*: *you are hearing of him whom you can no longer hate.*

19. The correlatives *ut . . . ita* compare two actions usually by likening one to the other. *Ut semen-tem feceris, ita metes*: *as a man sows, so shall he reap.* Sometimes the two actions stand in an adversative relation, *ut* having the force of *though*. Thus, *ut invitus, non ita adversans*: *though unwilling, yet not opposing.*

20. *Ut quisque . . . ita* with superlatives is often employed by Cicero to denote a proportional relation. Here *ut . . . ita* (literally, *in proportion as . . . so*) represents *the more . . . the more*. Thus, *ut quaeque (i.e. civitas) optime morata est, ita diligentissime observantur*: *the more highly civilized a state is, the more scrupulously are these observances regarded.*

Cf. A. 322, b, 323, g; G. 482, 4; 642, R. 2; H. 584, 5, 586, ii, 5;
H. & B. 302, 5, 8; L. 1987-1939.

Exercise 13

In Rome, as in many cities at the present time, there was great danger from fire. One of the Roman poets points out that the poor suffered the greatest hardships; in fact, the poorer a man was, the greater was his loss. When¹ the house of a rich man was destroyed,² his friends gave³ him assistance, the result being that he was better off after the fire than before. The richer he was, the more money he obtained. It is told how a great man of that time acquired his wealth. He would⁴ buy at a very small price houses which had caught fire, and then extinguish the flames with a company of young men whom he had hired for this purpose. When a fire breaks⁵ out, the owner's hopes are no longer in himself or his friends, but word is quickly sent to those whose business it is to come to the rescue in such cases. They carry everything out of the house and throw great quantities of water on the flames. When there is no longer any danger, they go on their way rejoicing.

Exercise 14

In conflagrations as in other misfortunes it is often people of small means who suffer the most.⁶ The less

¹ i.e. *whenever*. ² Pluperfect indicative. A. 518; B. 288, 3; G. 567; H. 578; H. & B. 540; L. 1618. ³ Imperfect. ⁴ See Ex. 6, n. 1, p. 8. ⁵ Perfect indicative. See the references in n. 2. ⁶ Use the neuter plural of the adjective.

a man has, the less he can afford¹ to lose. Whether² rich or poor he no longer bears the heavy burden alone. Is any one better off after a disaster than before? In a certain city two young men were once sitting in a barber shop. An acquaintance burst³ in on them, crying fire and calling⁴ for water. Just opposite was a large building used⁵ as a school, and then, as formerly, containing many women and children. The roof had begun to smoke, and some one raised the alarm. They came pouring⁶ out, often with dishevelled hair and soiled clothing, though not altogether in confusion. "Everybody," said some one to his neighbor, "has got out safely." "How fortunate!" replied the other.

CHAPTER VIII

CONJUNCTIONS

Usages to be noted :

21. In connecting two clauses *and* followed by a negative is regularly translated by *neque* (or *neo*), unless the negative is to be taken closely with a particular word. *And no one* is *neque quisquam*; *and no*, *neque ullus*; *and nothing*, *neque quicquam*; *and never*, *neque umquam*.

22. A negative and an affirmative clause are often

¹ Render *afford* in this sense by *posse*. ² See Ex. 12, n. 1. ³ *to burst in on one*: *irrumper* in *aliquem*. ⁴ *poscere*. ⁵ *adhibere ad* with acc. ⁶ *effundere* gives the idea of numbers.

connected by the correlative *neque . . . et*. Thus, *neque modico tepore caret et nimis solis defendit ardorem*: *it is not without a moderate warmth, but is protected from the too ardent rays of the sun.*

Cf. A. 328, a ; B. 341, 2, d, 3 ; G. 480, Rem. 1 ; H. 315, 1 ;
H. & B. 307, 3 ; L. 2141-2144.

Exercise 15

The father, mother, and children of a certain household¹ were once dining at home with some friends. No one expected anything unusual, and they all sat at² table with cheerful faces. Suddenly everything began to tremble, and objects fastened to the wall were moved from their places. But no one at first realized the cause.³ Suddenly it flashed over their minds that there had been an earthquake.⁴ It was a slight one indeed, and yet how mighty a force it seemed ! "Come," said the father, "let us go and see how much damage has been done out of doors." They went out hastily into the street, but saw no case of⁵ serious injury. A few people were congregated in one of the public squares, and were not in fear of falling walls. "Yesterday," said the father, on their return,⁶ "I was reading in⁷ Tacitus about the great earthquake in Asia, which destroyed twelve cities." Is not Sicily's bitter fate still more terrible ?

¹ household (including servants) is *familia*. ² ad. ³ i.e. *what the cause was*. ⁴ *terrae motus*. ⁵ Omit. ⁶ *cum*-clause of circumstance. ⁷ See Ex. 3, n. 4.

Exercise 16

When the earth begins¹ to tremble and nothing any longer seems stable, many become breathless with anxiety and fear, while others show themselves more confident and self-possessed. The danger comes suddenly, and no one has ever much time to reach² a place of safety. Often a low³ rumbling noise is heard, and then houses and other works of human hands are shaken to their very⁴ foundations. The occupants of the former make their way quickly to the streets, often with bare feet and scanty clothing, and hurry to the open squares, where they are free from the peril of falling walls. A few years ago in a great city of our own country the people, not suspecting any misfortune, were aroused from sleep early⁵ in the morning by the violent trembling of the earth and the shaking and twisting of their houses.⁶ Nor could⁷ any one ever be uncertain as to the cause of this disaster, which was followed by a great conflagration. Unfortunately there was not a sufficient supply of water, and the city burned night and day⁸ for three days. The inhabitants, however, did not spend time in tears⁹ or in lamenting their hard lot, but when the flames had spent their force, they proceeded to build a more beautiful city with far

¹ For the tense see Ex. 13, n. 5, and compare the references in n. 2. ² Not the infinitive. ³ Omit. ⁴ *ipse*. ⁵ See Ex. 5, n. 4. ⁶ i.e. *by their shaken and twisted houses*. ⁷ *posse*. ⁸ Ablative; *day and night* is the commoner order in Cicero. ⁹ Use a participle.

greater wealth and resources. Italy, too, has suffered a huge disaster, but shall we not see her ancient towns restored to their former position and beauty?

CHAPTER IX

CONJUNCTIONS — *Continued*

Usages to be noted :

23. **At**, being a strong adversative particle, introduces an anticipated objection to the speaker's view, in which case it translates the English *but you may say* and the like. **At** may also introduce the refutation of a supposed objection. **At multi sunt imbecilli senes.** **At id quidem non proprium est senectutis vitium est :** *but you may say there are many old men of feeble strength. But this drawback even is not specially characteristic of old age.*

24. **Atqui** is the translation of *and yet, but yet*, when the latter introduces an adversative clause admitting a previous statement, but supplementing it. **Videtis nihil esse morti tam simile quam somnum ; atqui dormientium animi maxime declarant divinitatem suam :** *you see nothing so resembles death as sleep ; and yet the souls of those asleep give special evidence of their divine nature.*

Cf. A. 324, *d* ; B. 343 1, *d, e* ; G. 488-489 ; H. 315, 3, 659, 1 ;
H. & B. 310, 1, 3 ; L. 2151-2152.

Exercise 17

Is it better for the busy man¹ to live in the city or in the country? This touches both him and his family.² It may be said that it is inconvenient to make an³ hour's journey each day. But some who live in the city waste equal effort in going to and returning from their homes. People often complain that⁴ they live⁵ too far from their business. The country with its flowers and trees is fair to look upon.⁶ But all of it, one may say, has not this pleasant appearance. And yet much of it has, at all events, enough of it to enable us to feast our eyes. A well-known Roman citizen was once going in a carriage with his family along the Appian Way. The carriage was filled with all the supplies of the countryside. A slave went on ahead carrying the eggs safely in hay. His master was going straight to the city, one might have supposed,⁷ and yet, as we know, he was on his way to the country.

Exercise 18

Is it desirable⁸ for one engaged in active affairs in a large city to live with his family in one of the

¹The accusative subject of the following infinitive. ²Use **suus** substantively, referring to what is most prominent in the sentence, but not to the grammatical subject. A. 301, *b*; B. 244, 4; G. 309, 2; H. 503, 2; H. & B. 264, 2; L. 2337. ³**unus**. ⁴Two constructions are permissible; use a **quod** clause. A. 572, *b*; B. 331, *V*; G. 542; H. 614, 4; H. & B. 555, 594; L. 1851, 2187. ⁵Consider the mode. ⁶i.e. *in appearance*. ⁷Potential subjunctive. ⁸**bonum**; why not **optandum**?

smaller towns which are not far away? I am inclined to think¹ that it is, both with respect to the man himself and his family. It may be said that much effort is wasted in going to and fro, which otherwise could be devoted to more important objects.² Hardly any suitable place of residence³ is so near that the journey does not require at least half an hour. But this same drawback exists for those who live in the outlying parts of the city itself. Even in Rome we hear of⁴ a distinguished lawyer complaining that he lived too far from the Forum, and doubtless in many cities one could listen to similar complaints to-day. Moreover, how pleasant the little towns are with their broad, clean streets, their tall trees, and their comfortable houses. But all of them, it may be said, have not this appearance; some are actually ugly to look upon. There are, of course, cases of this kind, but I think they are few in comparison with the others. Cicero spent much of his time in places which were more or less distant from Rome. He enjoyed⁵ himself especially at his villa at Pompeii which stood just outside the city walls, and which had the advantage of an excellent outlook. And yet if he were living to-day, how much less troublesome the journey itself would be!

¹ *I am inclined to think*: **haud scio an.** Consider the mode which follows. ² *more important objects*: **maiora.** ³ *i.e. of residing.* ⁴ Omit. ⁵ *For enjoy oneself* use **bene esse** with the dative of the person.

CHAPTER X

CONJUNCTIONS— *Continued**Usages to be noted :*

25. *Ut*, meaning *how*, is frequent in direct questions in Plautus and Terence, but is confined in Cicero to exclamations. *Ut fortunati sunt fabri ferrarii! how lucky are the blacksmiths!* *Ut* in this sense may also be freely used in indirect questions.

26. Note the use of *quin* with the indicative in the sense of *why not* (*cur non*), introducing a question which is virtually equivalent to an imperative, or a hortatory subjunctive. *Quin taces? why don't you hold your tongue?* *Quin* may also strengthen an imperative. *Quin tu hoc audi: come, listen to what I am saying.*

Cf. A. 449, 2, *b* ; B. 281, 3 ; H. 594, I ; H. & B. 537, 3, 545, *a* ; L. 1526–1528.

Exercise 19

The young dislike to be ill. It makes them¹ uncomfortable and discontented with themselves. "How wretched it is," they say, "to lie in bed the whole day! Why doesn't the doctor allow us to be out of doors in the sunshine?" We know how unavailing these complaints are. The doctor comes in haste ; there is no delay at all on his part. "Give the patient," he says, "plenty of water to drink."²

¹ See Ex. 4, n. 2. ² Express by final clause.

Do everything for him according to directions."¹ Cicero thought the young fall ill² more easily than their elders. "They are also," he added, "harder to cure."³ One of the young men whom Cicero especially loved was his freedman Tiro. The latter once fell sick in a distant city. How anxious and unhappy Cicero was! "Why, my dear friend," he wrote, "do you not take better care of your health?"

Exercise 20

It can easily be seen how impatient⁴ the young often are of illness. Thus if a sturdy youth who has been accustomed to spend much of his time out of doors⁵ is overtaken by unexpected illness, he shows how uncomfortable and dissatisfied with himself he is. "What!" he says, "have you actually sent for the doctor? What in the world,⁶ may I ask, made you do that? I am not so badly off, and there is no reason⁷ for my lying in bed the whole day. Why don't you let me get up? I never felt better in my life. How lucky for the others, not to be shut up⁸ in the house in this fine weather!" These complaints do not prevent⁹ the doctor from coming in haste, a man somewhat advanced in years, whose dignity is tempered with affability and kindness. "Come," he

¹ Lit. *which I have directed*. ² i.e. *into sickness*. ³ Lit. *are cured with greater difficulty*. ⁴ *to be impatient: aegre ferre*. ⁵ *out of doors: foris*. ⁶ *what in the world: quidnam*. ⁷ *there is no reason why: non est cur*. ⁸ Accusative and infinitive. ⁹ Verbs of hindering, when negated, may be followed by *quin*. See the references in Ex. 10, n. 6.

says, "tell me how it all happened." Having heard this, he prepares several remedies, all of which are bitter to the taste. "Give him these," he says to the mother, "according to the directions. And in the meantime why do you not seek some rest for yourself? The symptoms are the usual ones¹ and there is no cause for alarm²; only, he seems to have a very bad cold, and we have to be on our guard against pneumonia. How fortunate you sent for me in time!"

CHAPTER XI

PARTICIPLES

Usages to be noted :

27. The present participle may have the force of a substantive, though this usage is avoided in the nominative and vocative. **Nihil difficile amanti puto:** *I think nothing difficult for a lover.* This is often the correct rendering of English substantives denoting the agent or doer.

28. Attempted action may be expressed by the present participle. **C. Flaminio restitit agrum Picentem dividenti:** *he opposed Gaius Flaminius, who was attempting to allot the Picenian territory.*

29. The present participle may express the circumstances or the situation under which an action takes place. It may thus render a phrase or a dependent

¹ *The usual ones:* quae solent. ² See n. 7.

clause. *Occisus est a cena rediens: he was killed as he was returning home from a dinner.*

Cf. A. 494, a, 496; B. 337, 2; G. 437, 585 Rem.; H. 636, 1, 2; 638; H. & B. 249, 250, 484, 604, 2; L. 2290, 2295.

Exercise 21

How great is the influence of the father on¹ the son coming to maturity! This is known to every reader² of the lives of great men. Once a father noticed his son as the latter was returning from school. "How tall he is," he said with a smile,³ "and how clever in his studies! I must take him to the best teachers in the great city." So they set out, though disliking⁴ to leave their modest home and their friends. Whether going to his teachers or returning home his father was always at his side. Neither did he spare expense in the son's clothing. People seeing the youth on his way to school thought him a rich man's son. He was also admirable in character, being free from the great vices of the time. On coming to manhood he became a poet. Seeking in the beginning to please only a few, he soon became known to all the world.

Exercise 22

It is surprising to the readers of the present time to find how much power was in the hands⁵ of the

¹ *apud*. ² *i.e. all readers*. ³ Express by participle. ⁴ *volentes*. ⁵ *in the hands of: penes*; with relatives this preposition sometimes follows its object.

Roman father. To a slave neglecting his work he would say, "Go, grind in the mill, and I shall not soon let you out," or he would¹ order him to be flogged or put into chains. He also had the power, if he so desired, of selling his sons into slavery. In fact,² he could punish with death any one of his household (even his wife) attempting to resist his authority. Once a son setting³ out to war against the will of his father was brought back and put to death. How cruel it seems even to the student and lover of ancient life! To-day the father regards his sons in a very different way, and even when they do wrong he does not treat them with severity and anger. For him, to use the words of Terence, a little punishment is sufficient for a great offence. What greater misfortune is there for a young man just coming to manhood than to be deprived of the counsel, knowledge, and wisdom of his father?

CHAPTER XII

PARTICIPLES — *Continued*

Usages to be noted :

30. With **video**, **audio**, **facio**, **fin**go, **induco** (the so-called verbs of perception and representation), the present participle often takes the place of an

¹ See Ex. 6, n. 1. ² *in fact: vero.* ³ Note the relation of the participle in point of time to the main action.

infinitive in indirect discourse. Owing to the absence of a present passive participle, the infinitive alone is possible in the passive. The construction is an imitation of the Greek. **Homerus Laertem colentem agrum facit:** *Homer represents Laertes as tilling the field.*

31. *Have* with a past participle may be rendered by **habeo** with a perfect participle, where emphasis is placed on the maintenance or continuance of the result or effect. **Nos nostramque adulescentiam habent despiciatam.** *They have scorned us and our youth.*

Cf. A. 497, b, d; B. 337, 3, 6; G. 238, 536; H. 431, 3, 613, 4; H. & B. 605, 5; L. 2297-2299.

Exercise 23

I see some one bringing me a letter. I can imagine it being written by my friend in great haste. "How are you getting on these days?" he writes. "You remember hearing¹ me say that some misfortune was hanging over me. I thought of it as² coming on me suddenly. This circumstance has kept me uneasy and anxious. You will be glad³ to know that nothing has happened. What prevented this evil from coming⁴ upon me? How sorry⁵ I am not to have seen you!" We know that Cicero wrote many letters. We can imagine him as writing at least one every day. How frankly he writes in his

¹ Not the participle in Latin. ² Omit. ³ See Ex. 1, n. 1, p. 2. ⁴ See Ex. 10, n. 6. ⁵ Use *dolere*; for the construction cf. Ex. 17, n. 4.

letters! One can imagine them being read by the receivers¹ with the greatest delight.

Exercise 24

Yesterday² I heard a friend read a letter which he had received from an acquaintance of us³ both.⁴ "My dear friend," the writer said, "I arrived here a few days ago, and am already sufficiently busy. This evening that acquaintance of yours of last year saw me sitting in the library, and came to inquire⁵ how you are getting on. The weather so far has kept us pretty much confined indoors, and prevented us from exercising on the track, but nevertheless our athletes look forward to a successful year. It will be a question of⁶ muscles and good, strong lungs. You will be glad to hear of our working in Latin⁷ with a very energetic professor, who is at home⁸ both in the language and the literature. He does not look down on us on account of our lack of knowledge, and encourages us to greater efforts. He has already heard us recite several times, and no one has yet answered "not prepared." A few days before I left home I attended my sister's wedding,

¹ Express by participle. ² *heri* or *hesterno die*; the former is the more colloquial. ³ For the case see A. 346, *d*; G. 371, *n.* 1; H. 442, 4; H. & B. 346, *b*; L. 1243. ⁴ Dative. ⁵ Not the infinitive. ⁶ *it is a question of*: *agitur de*. ⁷ *Latina* (the neuter plural of the adjective); cf. *Graeca*=Greek. ⁸ *at home in*: *peritus* with genitive. A. 340, *a*; B. 204, 1; G. 374, *n.* 4; H. 451, 1; H. & B. 354; L. 1263.

which was to have taken place last year, but which had to be postponed for several months on account of her illness. I will not say how sorry¹ we were to lose her, and how much we hope for her happiness.

CHAPTER XIII

PARTICIPLES — *Continued*

Usages to be noted :

32. Observe that the present participle also occurs regularly in deponent verbs. **Solonem versibus gloriantem videmus, qui se cotidie aliquid addiscentem dicit senem fieri:** *we see Solon boasting in his verses and saying that he grew old learning something new every day.*

33. The perfect participles of deponents, though usually active, have sometimes a passive meaning. Note especially **adeptus, dimensus, meditatus**. Thus, **senectutem ut adipiscantur omnes optant, eandem accusant adeptam:** *every one prays to attain to old age, but once attained he finds fault with it.*

Cf. A. 190, a, b; B. 112, a, b; G. 167, n. 2; H. 222, 518, 3; H. & B. 291 a, d; L. 798, 1492.

Exercise 25

He came away expressing² surprise at the beauty of the park. How carefully everything had been

¹ *nolle* is sufficient.

² See Ex. 22, n. 3.

surveyed and laid out and planted! Having obtained a beautiful piece of land,¹ the people had adorned it with trees and flowers. They did not waste their efforts, but made use of the greatest skill. Having learned this lesson, they found everything easy. We see the Romans boasting of their parks. Once obtained, they were never neglected. In this respect the Romans have had many imitators² in our own time. Almost every town of any size has its park. Here the children love³ to play, and here, too, they grow strong in mind and body.

Exercise 26

"When I first came,"⁴ once wrote a certain youth to his father, "I wondered a little how things were coming out. Good heavens, I thought to⁵ myself, shall I ever feel at home in these great buildings and among so many strange faces? A short time after, I chanced to see⁶ some one⁷ I knew coming out of a doorway, and to him I related my uncertainties and perplexities. 'Nonsense,' he replied, 'everything will be easy if you are willing to make use of my assistance. Trust yourself to me, and I will see that you do not waste your efforts. The opportunity once⁸ obtained of spending four years in such a place

¹ *piece of land*: **ager**. ² Render by participle. ³ Express the idea of *love* by **libentissime**. ⁴ i.e. *arrived*: **advenire**; consider the mode. ⁵ Lit. *with*. ⁶ Lit. *I saw by chance*. ⁷ Note the omission of the relative in the following clause: is this allowed in the Latin? ⁸ i.e. *once for all*.

as this, should be made the most of¹ from the very beginning.' Then setting out together, we observed how the grounds all² about us, carefully surveyed and laid out, had been planted with trees and flowers, while in the midst were the fine buildings given over to learning of every kind. Later, thanks to³ my newly found acquaintance, I met several others of about my own age, who received me with much kindness. 'You will be very glad,'⁴ they said, 'that you came. Nowhere can one enjoy himself more. Only remember that it is not a place for idleness. The idle are sure to go to the wall. And above all,' they added, 'don't deceive your teachers.'"

CHAPTER XIV

THE SUPINES

Usages to be noted:

34. The supine in *u* (which occurs mainly with *fas*, *nefas*, and certain adjectives like *facilis*, *mirabilis*, *utilis*, *optimus*, etc.) may take a dependent clause in indirect discourse. *Videtis nefas esse dictu miseram fuisse talem senectutem*: *you see that it is wrong to say that such an old age was unhappy.*

35. The supine in *um* (expressing purpose after verbs of motion) may also take an object, or be fol-

¹ to make the most of is to take advantage of (*uti*) most diligently. ² *totus*. ³ i.e. through the service of. ⁴ See Ex. 17, n. 4.

lowed by a dependent clause of whatever character the verb itself permits. *Legatos miserunt oratum ne se in hostium numero duceret: they sent representatives to beg him not to consider them in the light of enemies.*

Cf. A. 509-510; B. 340; G. 435-436; H. 633, 635, 4; H. & B. 618, 619 n. 1; L. 2270, 2272, 2274-2275.

Exercise 27

Is it not right to say that much respect¹ is shown to the man skilled in the law²? A trader whose ship had gone to pieces on the rocks, came to ask for counsel. "I do not know," he said, "what it is best to do. How shall I extricate myself from my creditors? I come to you to see what can be done. I am lost unless you assist me." Together they went to the court. "Gentlemen of the jury,³" said the advocate, "I can assure you my client⁴ has an excellent case. It is easy to see how unfortunate he has been. He comes now to ask that you lighten his burdens, as it were. How difficult it often is to pay all one owes!" In⁵ Juvenal the pleaders of the time are lightly⁶ esteemed. One could hear them boasting and talking big.⁷ Though poor as a rule, they appeared in court in purple robes. Once when⁸ the judges had taken their seats, a certain pleader came

¹ Omit. ² For the case see Ex. 24, n. 8. ³ *iudices*. ⁴ *hic* is sufficient. ⁵ *apud*. ⁶ The genitive of indefinite value. ⁷ Use the neuter accusative plural of the adjective. ⁸ *postquam*.

to speak on behalf of the prisoner at the bar. What was the reward of his eloquence? Only some vegetables, a jar of anchovies, and five flagons of wine.

Exercise 28

Would it be¹ wrong to say that the position of the advocate is the most honorable of all? At all events he has the opportunity of assisting a great many² people.³ Those whose affairs are in any way involved come to ask how best they can extricate themselves from their difficulties. Even the unhappy prisoner at the bar, fearful⁴ of fetters and punishment worse than death, has no other hope of safety. "Alas," he says, "I fear I am utterly lost. I am uncertain what is the best course to pursue⁵; at all events I need the services of a skilful pleader." "May it⁶ please you, gentlemen of the jury," says the latter, "it is easy to be seen that my client has not been guilty of any wrong doing." Thus (wonderful to relate) the accused, though guilty, is often declared to be innocent. The rewards of the advocate (in money, though not in honor) are greater than in ancient times. Though Cicero was the leader of the Roman bar,⁷ and though many came to consult him, he was not permitted by law to receive any compensation in gifts or money.

¹ See for the mode A. 446-447; B. 280, 2; G. 257; H. 553; H. & B. 518-519; L. 1554. ² plurimi. ³ Omit. ⁴ Lit. *fearing*. ⁵ Lit. *what it is best to do*. ⁶ hoc. ⁷ Lit. *held the leadership of the bar* (*regnum iudiciale*).

May we not say that the more skilled a man is in the law, the less he cares for such compensation? Is not his greatest reward the consciousness of many things well done?

CHAPTER XV

THE GENITIVE

Usages to be noted :

36. When value and price are not thought of in definite terms they may be denoted by the genitive. This may be a purely descriptive genitive with *pretium*. Thus *parvi enim preti est* : *for he is of little value*. *Meam esse operam deputat parvi preti* : *he counts my services as of small worth*. *Videtur esse quantivis preti* : *he seems to be a man of ever so much consequence*. Otherwise the genitive of indefinite value or price is usually that of certain neuter adjectives such as *magni*, *parvi* (together with their comparatives and superlatives), *tanti*, *quantum*. Thus *sed parvi pendo* : *but I care little*. *Quantum emit* : *how much did he pay?* *Ut ea pluris sit quam omnes adolescentiae voluptates* : *so that it is worth more than all the pleasures of youth*. In expressions of depreciation we have such genitives as *flocci*, a *straw*, *assis*, a *penny*, *huius* (with a gesture), etc. *Neo tamen flocci facio* : *but still I don't care a straw*. *Huius non faciam* : *I shall not care a snap*. The verbs most used

with this genitive are *aestimo*, *duco*, *emo*, *facio*, *habeo*, *pendo*, *puto*, *sum*, *vendo*.

Note in this connection *bene* (or *male*) *emere*, *to buy cheaply* (or *dearly*), *bene* (or *male*) *vendere*, *to sell dearly* (or *cheaply*).

Cf. A. 417, a, c; B. 203, 3, 4; G. 379, 380, 1, 2; H. 448; H. & B. 355-356; L. 1271-1275.

Exercise 29

The people of Athens were much interested in the courts. To be a juror they regarded as of much importance¹ though they were paid² only three obols a day. It made no difference whether the defendant himself was of more or less worth. Is the cause just? This the juror made the greatest consideration. The Athenians had a law which related to orphaned maidens. It required the next of kin³ either to marry them or give a dowry. A certain young man, who was desperately in love with a dowerless maiden, could not obtain the consent of his father. Accordingly, in the latter's absence⁴ he made the court believe⁵ that he was the girl's next of kin, and so he married her. On finding this out, the father was very angry. "How highly," he said, "you respect my authority!" "Don't be angry with me, my dear father," replied the son, "your good will is worth more to me than all the maidens in the world except

¹ *importance, consideration, moment*, and the like are rendered by neuter adjectives. ² *accipere*. ³ *Ablative*. ⁴ *Ablative absolute*.

⁵ See Ex. 4, n. 2.

this one alone." Is it of great moment to have a dowry of thirty minae? It is often by buying cheaply and selling more dearly that the father can give a large dowry.

Exercise 30

Is it not considered of great importance that every one who has a case in court¹ should receive² prompt justice³? Does it make any difference whether he is a man of small or great worth, or how highly he is esteemed by his neighbors? Is not the main point whether his cause be just? How fortunate it is that a man of small means, "poor," as Ennius says, "in this world's goods, but rich in loyalty to his country," can come into court,⁴ salute the judge on the bench,⁵ and plead his cause with confidence, no matter how high⁶ may be the standing of his adversary. What sadness it brings, on the other hand, to see justice overthrown by the powerful. A Roman of aggressive but disreputable character, Clodius by name, was once brought to trial for⁷ sacrilege, having been caught in the garb of a woman at the festival of a certain goddess. He thought the best course to pursue⁸ was to say that he was not in Rome at the time. Cicero was called to the stand as a witness.⁹ "Gentlemen," he said, "I warn you, this is a mere trick to deceive you, for on that very day I saw the

¹ to have a case in court is *litigare*. ² *ferre*. ³ *ius*. ⁴ *apud iudices*. ⁵ *praetor* or *iudex quaestionis*. ⁶ *quantusvis*. ⁷ *de*.

⁸ See Ex. 28 n. 5. ⁹ *Lit. was produced as a witness; use producere*.

accused on the streets of this city." "I don't care a fig for¹ what you saw,²" replied Clodius, "I was not here." In the end Clodius was compelled to buy³ the jury.⁴ It is not known how highly they valued themselves or how cheaply he bought them. Doubtless they thought they had sold themselves dearly. Afterwards they asked for a guard to protect⁵ them. "Why," asked one, "do you want a guard? Are you afraid of losing the coin⁶?"

¹ Omit. ² Subjunctive in indirect question. ³ Use the infinitive; what other constructions are possible with *cogere*? ⁴ i.e. the *jurors*.

⁵ Render by final relative clause. ⁶ *nummi*.

CHAPTER XVI

THE GENITIVE—*Continued**Usages to be noted :*

37. The genitive with **interest** and **refert** is to be employed only when the person (rarely the thing) concerned is of the third person (and not used reflexively). Otherwise the construction required is the ablative of the feminine possessive, such as **mea**, **tua**, **nostra**, etc. For the degree of concern use the genitive of indefinite value or an adverb. The object with which one is concerned is expressed by a neuter pronoun, an infinitive, or a clause. **Quid eius interest**: *of what interest was it to him?* **Interest omnium recte facere**: *it behooves every one to do right.*

38. Note also the genitive with the impersonals **miseret**, **paenitet**, **piget**, **pudet**, **taedet**. The subject of the feeling is regularly in the accusative, but the person (or thing) that is the object of the feeling takes the genitive. Thus, **nostri nos paenitet**: *we are discontented with ourselves.* **Senectutis eum suae paeniteret**? *would he be regretting his old age?* **Pudet** also, though rarely, takes a personal construction with neuter pronouns, but this usage is archaic and not to be imitated in writing prose.

Cf. A. 354-355; B. 209-211; G. 377, 381-382; H. 449, 457; H. & B. 345, 352; L. 1276-1279, 1283-1286.

Exercise 31

A poet who dwelt in a great city once received a visit¹ from a friend. "I am tired," said the latter, "of my present manner of life. It is all utterly distasteful to me, and I have made up my mind to² move to the city. This, I am sure, will be greatly to the interest both of myself and of my wife and children." "But," said the poet, "what had you thought of doing³ here?" "Oh," replied the other, "I have several talents, which will be of great use. For example, I can plead cases in the courts. In fact, I have always pitied the poor prisoners at the bar. It makes no difference how weak or how powerful they are, I will defend them with eloquent words. I can also write verse,⁴ though it embarrasses me to speak of the poems I have already composed. Still, my friends tell me that they are not unworthy of Virgil." "I am sorry to say," replied the poet, "that neither as pleader nor poet can one earn⁵ a comfortable living in this city." "What then shall I do," asked the other, "for I am determined to turn my back on the country." "Well," said the poet, "if you are good, you may be able to live by chance."

Exercise 32

"How does it happen," asks the poet, "that⁶ we are so dissatisfied with ourselves?" We regret our

¹ Express by the passive of *convenire*. ² ut-clause. ³ Infinitive. ⁴ i.e. *verses*; use the diminutive *versiculus*. ⁵ *merere*. ⁶ For the

time of life, our occupation, our position in the world.¹ The merchant would like² to be³ a lawyer or a teacher, and vice versa. There are many who look forward to the life of the farmer to⁴ lighten their burden of discontent. "How distasteful," they exclaim, "is the daily toil wherein we grind, as it were, in a mill like⁵ slaves in the ancient time. Let us then turn our backs on the city, to dwell in modest farm houses, tilling the soil with our own hands, possessing an abundance of olive oil and milk, surrounded by sheep and goats and swine and the cheerful fowls." Alas, such seekers⁶ after happiness are often doomed to disappointment,⁷ and yet the desire to live⁸ in the "blessed country," as the poet calls it, does not diminish, but increases year by year, abiding in the hearts of many. The young man, on the contrary, often thinks it to his interest to turn his steps to the city. "It may make little difference," he says, "to these neighbors of mine, especially those advanced in years, to pass their lives in their accustomed places. As for me,⁹ with my youth and strength, I feel the power of doing great things, but here the opportunity is lacking." And so he betakes himself to the city and plunges headlong¹⁰ into a new life. But when age

dependent clause see A. 569, 2; B. 297, 2; G. 553, 3; H. 571, 1; H. & B. 521, 3; L. 1965-1966.

¹ Omit. ² See Ex. 1, n. 1, p. 2. ³ Cf. the references in Ex. 28, n. 1 for the mode. ⁴ Render by final relative clause. ⁵ i.e. *just as*.

⁶ Express by relative clause. ⁷ i.e. *will surely be often disappointed*.

⁸ Not the infinitive. ⁹ *quod ad me attinet*. ¹⁰ *praeceps ferri*.

comes, like a certain ancient poet, he turns again to the village that gave him birth.¹

CHAPTER XVII

THE GENITIVE — *Continued*

Usages to be noted :

39. A noun which limits a more general term by specifying some particular under it, or by denoting that of which it consists, may be put in a genitive of definition. Thus we may say, *culpa pigritiae, the fault of laziness*; *virtus constantiae, the virtue of self-control*; *nomen amicitiae, the name friendship*; *praeda pecudum hominumque, booty comprising cattle and human beings*. An extension of this construction is the genitive of the gerund to denote the purpose for which a thing exists, as in *commorandi deversorium, a stopping place to tarry in for a while*.

In writing Latin prose, this genitive is to be avoided with *urbs* and *oppidum*. The prose usage is not *urbs Romae, oppidum Corinthi*, but *urbs Roma, oppidum Corinthus*, etc.

40. With *similis*, the genitive is the rule in early Latin, and with persons is the commoner construction throughout the Ciceronian period. *Quam uterque est similis sui: how like himself each one is*.

Cf. A. 343, d; 385, 2; B. 202, 204, 3; G. 359, R. 1, N. 4, 361; H. 393, 451 N. 1; H. & B. 339, c, 341; L. 1204, 1255-1258.

¹ Lit. in which he was born.

Exercise 33

The traveller has need of the qualities of patience and good humor.¹ When he meets the inconvenience of delay, loss of travelling money, and so forth, he should² not foolishly allow himself to be made anxious. Rather he should be like a good soldier, if everything does not turn out according to his liking. In this way he plays the stronger part, showing the virtues of self-control and resourcefulness in difficulties. A traveller was once making a journey from the city of Rome to the south³ of Italy. Along the road there were inns for stopping over night. But there was one night which had to be passed in a boat in going through a certain marsh. In the night the lazy boat-man fell asleep,⁴ and the mule which drew the boat stopped to graze. At daylight the traveller, disappointed⁵ that the boat had gone ahead so little during the night, jumped out and belabored both man and mule with a club. Was this like the action of a sensible traveller, or is our sympathy⁶ rather with the poor donkey?

Exercise 34

Perhaps there is no one who has more need of the qualities of courage, endurance, and presence of mind than the captain of a ship. If strong winds

¹ Render by *humanitas*. ² Expresses the idea of expediency.
³ *meridiana*. ⁴ i.e. began to sleep. ⁵ i.e. angered. ⁶ Lit. do we pity, etc.

blow, the passengers, consisting¹ of men, women, and children, are often dumb² with fear, the ship itself is tossed hither and thither and almost buried by the waves mountain-high. But the dauntless captain is never in doubt³ what to do.⁴ "How well our captain played his part," say the travellers, glad to have reached land in safety, "and how free he was from the two equally fatal faults of rashness and indecision." The Romans, being⁵ in the beginning a race of farmers and soldiers, did not readily trust themselves to the sea. "There are two things," says Cato, "which the wise man never does, one of which is to make a journey by sea when he could go by land." Even Cicero, setting⁶ out from the city of Rome, went overland to Athens, being in this respect very unlike travellers of to-day. There is one ship, as it were, of which the mention of Cicero reminds us: I mean the ship of state. "Sail on,⁷ thou ship of state," says our American poet. But he was not the first who⁸ thought the commonwealth was like a ship. "O ship of state," sang the Roman Horace, "how farest thou? Seest thou not how thy side is stript of oars, and thy mast broken by the Afric wind? Steer⁹ bravely for the port," and so on in most impressive style.¹⁰ What shall we say of our ship of state? Is it sailing in quiet waters?

¹ Omit. ² *breathless* in Latin. ³ *incertus*. ⁴ Indirect question. ⁵ Render by a causal relative clause with the subjunctive. ⁶ See Ex. 22, n. 3. ⁷ *perge navigare*. ⁸ Dispense with the relative clause. ⁹ *occupare*. ¹⁰ *gravissime*.

CHAPTER XVIII

THE DATIVE

Usages to be noted:

41. It is important to learn the use of the dative of reference, and to this end the explanations and examples given in the grammars should be carefully consulted. In general, the person (rarely the thing), in whose case something is said to be or not to be true, should be put in this dative. **Qui iter Poenis vel corporibus suis obstruere voluerunt:** *who resolved to block the way of (literally, in case of) the Carthaginians even with their own bodies.* This construction may also be used in prose with **interdicere**, **intercludere**, and **depellere**. Thus, **patribus bonis interdicti solet:** *fathers are often removed from their goods.*

42. An example of the ethical dative to be noted is **sibi** in the phrase **quid sibi vult?** *What does he mean?* **Avaritia vero senilis quid sibi velit, non intellego:** *but what avarice means in an old man I cannot understand.*

Cf. A. 376, 380; B. 188; G. 351-352; H. 425, 4, 432; H. & B. 366, 372; L. 1205-1211.

Exercise 35

"To one¹ returning from abroad," says a father in the *Phormio* of Terence, "no misfortune to his family should seem unexpected. Perhaps in his absence he

¹ Implied in the Latin in the following participle.

has been removed from his property as being incompetent. He may look forward to the illness of his daughter, the wrongdoing of his son, and the death of his wife. If a slave should meet him as he disembarked,¹ saying, 'Master, our house has been consumed by fire, nothing could ward off from us the power of the flames,' he would not be surprised. If none of these things occur in his case,² let him count it as so much gain." Bad news may now reach even those who are still abroad. "What means this sudden illness at home," we ask "and how can our return be most quickly accomplished?" To young and old those who bring ill news are unwelcome. "I will carry word to my master," says the slave in the play, "that he may give me a bad flogging in return for my bad news." How pleasant on the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings!

Exercise 36

For almost every one there are occasions when it is of much importance³ to him to send a letter and receive the answer in a short time. It is often the case⁴ that everything depends⁵ on the answer and that we are impatient of delay. "No letter for me yet," one⁶ says each day, "I cannot understand what it means." We think it worth while to inquire of the clerk at the window, "Is there anything for me to-day?"

¹ Render the clause by a participle. ² Lit. *for him*. ³ i.e. *greatly* to his interest. ⁴ *saepe* fit. ⁵ Use *poni*, or *esse*. ⁶ Render by indefinite second person.

"What is the name, please?" he replies, and having found this out, he says, "Nothing¹ to-day." We go away in disappointment,² but the postman finally brings us the longed-for missive. "Here is your letter," he says with a smile. It is possible for us now to hear quickly by letter from all parts of the world. We could not block the way of the postman on his daily round,³ if we so desired. But all of this which means so much to people to-day has come about within the last few years. It is very different from the time when a messenger carried Cicero's letters from the city of Rome to Athens. Is it good for one⁴ to receive a great many letters from absent friends? "The more letters from others a man receives," said a certain witty philosopher, "the less often he hears from himself." Let each one ask himself what this saying⁵ means.

CHAPTER XIX

THE DATIVE — *Continued*

Usages to be noted :

43. In using verbs of taking away compounded of *ab*, *de*, *ex*, *ad*, observe that the person from whom something is taken is put in the dative. This construction is a variety of the dative of reference and

¹ *nihil litterarum*. ² i.e. *disappointed*. ³ *iter* is sufficient.

⁴ See Ex. 17, n. 1. ⁵ Omit.

may be employed freely in prose. **Somnum mihi ademittit:** *it took away sleep from me.* **Eripies mihi hunc errorem:** *you will free me from this mistake.*

44. Note the dative in such sentences **vitio mihi dant:** *they hold it against me as a fault,* and **paupertas probro haberi coepit:** *lack of money began to be considered a disgrace.* This is a part of the so-called final dative and is used with such verbs of considering or accounting, as **do**, **duco**, **habeo**, **tribuo**, and **verto**.

Cf. A. 381-382; B. 188, *d*, 191; G. 345, 356; H. 427, 433; H. & B. 361, 371; L. 1209, 1222.

Exercise 37

What fault do you find with the daily newspaper¹? Some seem to regard it as a help to our civilization, others as a hindrance. If the latter be the case, should² we not free ourselves from its influence? But how, then, should we learn about the price of grain, or whether a foreign war is hanging over us? Should we lightly deprive ourselves of these advantages? The newspaper, which we have at least to consider as a permanent³ institution, owes its origin to Julius Caesar. We do not know just how it came about. Perhaps he was passing by the senate house, and saw a resolution of this body posted on a bulletin board. "Have the Roman people," he

¹ **acta diurna**. ² Is the idea that of expediency or moral obligation? Distinguish between **oportet** and **debere**. ³ Omit.

asked, "no other opportunity of learning about the public business? Let us free them at once from this inconvenience." And so he ordered the acts of the senate to be published daily. Some one may ask:¹ "Were these daily gazettes sold on the streets after our fashion?" Perhaps; but the ancients themselves have said² nothing on this point.

Exercise 38

The daily newspaper, which almost every one to-day regards as a necessity, has many features³ which people find fault with, but they do not cease to read it on that account. "It tells us," says one, "a great deal⁴ about foreign affairs. I wonder every day how the 'foreign powers,'⁵ as we call them, are getting on to-day. Are they still on good terms⁶ with one another, or has one taken something from his neighbor over night? Is that famous war cloud⁷ still hanging over them and depriving them of their tranquillity? States, too, have recently been made to totter by domestic strife, and their authority restored and upheld with difficulty. On⁷ all these matters I am kept informed by the newspapers, and this I regard as a great service." "What I especially find fault with in the newspapers," said another, "are the murders, divorces, betrayals of trust, and other

¹ Potential subjunctive. ² Expressed in the neuter plural of the preceding adjective. ³ plurima. ⁴ imperia externa. ⁵ bene convenientes. ⁶ illa nubes belli. ⁷ i.e. concerning.

crimes of every kind, which rob the reader of his sleep and of much else besides. Otherwise I look on them as excellent mirrors, as it were, of our common life, which is slowly and painfully striving toward better things. What should be esteemed a greater distinction than to portray the varied and manifold phases of our present-day civilization?" "As for me,"¹ said a third, "I consider the newspaper of great assistance because I learn from it the price of corn and cattle and many other things which I try to buy cheaply and sell dearly. If it were not for this, I should not care a straw for all the newspapers in the world."²

CHAPTER XX

THE ACCUSATIVE

Usages to be noted:

45. A date in the past calculated from the present is expressed by *abhinc*, *ago*, with the accusative (or the ablative), or by *ante*, *before*, with the accusative. Thus, *ten days ago* is *abhinc decem dies*, *abhinc decem diebus*, or *ante hos dies*. The accusative with *ante* depends on the preposition and is not, strictly speaking, one of duration. *Abhinc* usually comes first in the phrase. Observe that a future date is indicated

¹ Denote the emphasis by expressing the personal pronoun of the subject. ² *all in the world*: *omnino omnia*.

by *ad* with the accusative. *Ten days hence* is *ad decem dies*.

46. To express definitely the age of a person, use *natus* with an accusative of duration. *Quattuor et octoginta natus sum: I am eighty-four years old*. But the year of the age is the accusative (of the ordinal number) with *ago*. Thus, *quantum ago annum et octogesimum: I am in my eighty-fourth year*.

Cf. A. 424 *f*; B. 181; G. 336, 3, 4, 403, N. 4 *c, e*; H. 417, 488, 3, NN. 2 and 3; H. & B. 387, ii, *b*; L. 1164.

Exercise 39

Several years ago in one of the great cities of Europe the birthday of a famous physician and teacher was celebrated. He was born in 1821, and at that time was eighty years old. Scholars came from all civilized countries to congratulate him and wish him¹ well. They thought his fame would be still greater a century hence. "About fifty-five years ago," he said, "when I was in my twenty-fifth year, I began to teach young men, many of them of excellent parts.² Since then I have been thronged, as it were, with them. My precepts have always been: love and honor truth³ above all else." Two years later this great man was dead. Cicero loved especially the birthday of his daughter Tullia. When he returned⁴

¹ Dative. Cf. A. 367, *c*; G. 346 R. 2; H. 426 4, N.; H. & B. 357; L. 1185. ² Lit. *endowed with good natural ability*. ³ i.e. *true things*. ⁴ Indicative or subjunctive?

to Brundisium Aug. 5, 57 B.C., she was on hand to meet¹ him. It happened to be her birthday and that of the city itself. "Twenty-two years ago," he said, "my dear Tullia was born, and many years hence I shall recall this day with joy."

Exercise 40

"I suppose you remember," remarked the father at the breakfast table,² "whose birthday is to be celebrated a few days hence." "You mean that of President Lincoln, do you not?" said the son. "Yes," answered the father, "he was born Feb. 12, 1809, just a hundred years ago on his next birthday." "I was thinking a few days ago," said the mother, "about his boyhood, in what adversity it was passed. I have forgotten how old he was when he learned to read, but we know he worked at³ his books before the hearth by the light of the fire. He drank in knowledge as if desiring to satisfy a long thirst." "And what strength of body he had also!" said the son. "I'll wager⁴ that when he was thirty he was as strong as that Roman athlete who carried an ox on his shoulders over the course at Olympia. By the way,⁵ father, do you think Lincoln was a great orator like Cicero?" "Perhaps not like Cicero," replied the father. "What gained Lincoln a hearing was first

¹ Omit, using the dative of the following pronoun in an emphatic position. ² Use *apud prandentes*. ³ *in*. ⁴ *i.e. I am sure: credo*. ⁵ *heus tu*.

of all the intensity¹ of his convictions. There was also a resonance in his voice which enabled² him to address great throngs; and yet his speech, though carefully planned, was quiet and informal. When he was in his fifty-third year he became President. His glory will be handed down to future generations; a century hence it will be undiminished."

CHAPTER XXI

THE ACCUSATIVE — *Continued*

Usages to be noted :

47. In the accusative denoting the limit of motion, it should be observed, that when *urbem*, *oppidum*, or *municipium* precedes the name of the city or town, the preposition *in* or *ad* is to be used; when the appositive follows (usually with a modifier), it is also introduced by the preposition. Thus, *in* (or *ad*) *urbem Capuam profectus est*: *he set out for the city of Capua*; but *Capuam profectus est in* (or *ad*) *urbem amplissimam*: *he set out for Capua, a most flourishing city*. This use of the preposition with the appositive is also the rule when the ideas of where and whence are to be expressed. *Capuae erat in urbe amplissima*: *he was at Capua, a most flourishing city*. Exceptions occur, the preposition being omitted.

48. When the country in which a city or town

¹ *fervor*. ² *fecit ut*.

denoting the limit of motion is expressed, it is put in the accusative with a preposition. Thus, *to Capua in Italy*, or *to Corinth in Greece*, is *Capuam in Italiam*, or *Corinthum in Graeciam*.

Cf. A. 428, *b*; B. 182, *a*, *b*; G. 337, Rem. 2 and 6; H. 418, 1, 2; H. & B. 450, *c*, 452; L. 1157, 1159.

Exercise 41

The young Romans often went to Athens in Greece, or Alexandria in Egypt, or Pergamum in Asia (not to mention other places) to carry on their studies. Cicero's son, when about twenty years old, was sent by his father to Athens, a city having great advantages for the student of philosophy. But the son cared little for learning, showing himself in this respect listless and sluggish and almost a mere trifler. He was always asking his father for more money. "It costs a great deal," he wrote to his father in Rome, "to live¹ here in Athens, even in this city devoted to intellectual pursuits. I have to pay some one for copying out the lecture notes,² and only yesterday I gave a little present to one of the professors. Occasionally I invite my friends to dinner, and one cannot be too sparing in the expense." Cicero, who was himself in debt, would have taken the money from some one at interest,³ but his friend Atticus said: "Consider my purse⁴ your own; give

¹ *it costs a great deal to live*; lit. *it is lived at very great expense*.
² *exscribere commentarios*. ³ Ablative ⁴ *opes*.

the young man what he desires. Some day he will return to Rome, the city of his birth, steadied¹ in character and endowed with many useful qualities." But this, though much wished for, was not to be.

Exercise 42

The young scholar often thinks it to his² interest to pursue his studies abroad. "Cato," he says, "learned Greek³ when he was eighty,⁴ but I prefer to become as proficient as possible before I am so advanced in years." Accordingly he packs up his luggage⁵ and addresses it to Berlin, Germany, or Paris, France, or Oxford, England. When he arrives, let us say, in the city of Berlin and has found a place to live⁶ in, he calls on the great man on whose account he has made the long journey. He finds the master at home and not engaged. "I have come," he says, "to Berlin, the city noted for its illustrious men, with the purpose of carrying on my studies under your guidance."⁷ "Perhaps," replies the master, "you would find greater advantages at Rome, the city which has so much for the scholar. I myself went to Oxford, by no means a large place, but rich in books and other treasures. Just now some of our most promising young men are turning their steps

¹ *constans*. ² For the case see Chap. XVI, 87. ³ Use *litterae Graecae*. ⁴ Cf. Chap. XX, 46. ⁵ *sarcinas colligere*. ⁶ Use the genitive of the gerund and cf. Chap. XVII, 39. ⁷ Lit. *you being my teacher*.

to your own Cambridge. However, let it be as you wish, and, as the Romans used to say, may it turn out well for us both." Later the youth found that the great man was also his good friend. How many pleasant talks they had together at the dinner table!¹

CHAPTER XXII

THE ACCUSATIVE— *Continued*

Usages to be noted :

49. The accusative denoting that in respect to which (and resembling the Greek accusative of specification) is freely used in early and later Latin, but the Ciceronian usage is confined to **vicem**, **partem**, and the interrogative **quid**. (See below the reference in H. & B.) **Quid tibi prodest hoc?** *In what (literally, in respect to what) does this profit you?* **Meam vicem non timidus eram :** *for my part I was not afraid.* **Per triduum maximam partem pane viximus :** *for three days we lived for the most part on bread.*

50. Note that after the analogy of verbs of asking the double accusative of the person and the thing is also used with **volo**, the thing being represented by a neuter pronoun. **Quid est quod me velis?** *What is it that you desire of me?* **Nondum etiam dixi quod te volui :** *I have not yet even told you what I wanted.* This construction with **volo**, though occurring mostly

¹ Render the phrase by a participle.

in the comic poets, may be used in prose. Observe, however, that when the thing desired is expressed by a noun, the person is in the ablative with a preposition. *Quam rem voluisti a me tandem: what, pray, was it that you wanted of me?*

Cf. A. 397 a; B. 178, d; G. 338, 341 (c), 2; H. 412, 416, 2; H. & B. 388, a, b, 393; L. 1144-1146.

Exercise 43

Every time of life is of great value. Explain clearly in what respect this is so. What, for example, is the use¹ of old men? Let us ask what we on our part especially desire of them. We do not desire bodily strength of them, but we ask them rather for maturity of judgment and wisdom. Bodily strength for the most part belongs to² men of middle age and to young men. The latter in their turn, I have no doubt, are also often swift of foot. Old men, according to the ancient proverb,³ are for counsel, young men for war. But young men, impetuous⁴ as they sometimes are, are not always lacking in counsel, nor old men, for⁵ all their dignity, in strength of body. Let us ask again: What is the use of the small boy, who creeps unwillingly to school? Is he of great value on his own part? Certainly, if only in the eyes of his parents. Moreover,

¹ to be of use: *prodesse*. ² Use *proprium esse*. ³ Ablative. ⁴ *ferox*. ⁵ *for* denotes concession; render by a clause with *quamvis*; cf. for the mode A. 440 n.; B. 309 1; G. 606; H. 586, ii, 1, 2; H. & B. 532, 2; L. 1905.

in the reign of peace and justice, as the ancient writer says, the streets will be full¹ of boys and girls.

Exercise 44

In what respect is the life of the young sometimes happier than that² of their elders? Is it not for the most part in their greater freedom³ from responsibility, living as they do under the protection and in the love of their parents? "What," they often ask, "have⁴ we to do to-day? Is there anything which you especially wish of us?" "What I wish of you just now," one replies, "is that you enjoy yourselves as much as possible; only, do not go out of doors in the rain and cold unless your heads are well covered.⁵ Be not on your part like the ancient king who, having begun a journey on foot or horseback, could not be induced by any kind of weather to put on a hat.⁶" But all the young are not so fortunate as these. Of some the poverty of parents and the greed of men demand bitter tasks. In what respect are they not to be pitied? Shall we not on our part protect them and so preserve the ancient strength of our race? "Why," says the poet, "should the children weep?"

¹ For the case see A. 349; B. 204; G. 374; H. 451, 2; H. & B. 347; L. 1263. ² Omit. ³ Lit. *in the fact that they are more exempt from*. ⁴ Expresses idea of obligation or duty. ⁵ Ablative absolute. ⁶ Lit. *to be with covered head*.

CHAPTER XXIII

THE ABLATIVE

Usages to be noted :

51. Time before or after is put in the ablative of the degree of difference with **ante** or **post**. The event before or after which something takes place may be a substantive (governed by **ante** or **post**) or a clause. **Quaestor quadriennio post factus sum** : *four years afterwards I became quaestor*. **Biduo ante victoriam** : *two days before the victory*. **Anno enim post consul primum fuerat quam ego natus sum** : *for he had been consul for the first time one year after my birth*.

52. When the price of a thing is definitely expressed (as in a given sum of money or in some object of value), it is put in the ablative. Indefinite price may also be denoted by the ablative of **pretium** with a modifier, or by **quanto**, **magno**, **parvo**, **minimo**, though with the last adjective the genitive is perhaps the more common construction. **Holera ferebat obolo in cenam** : *he was bringing an obol's worth of vegetables for dinner*. **Triginta millibus habitavit** : *he paid thirty thousand rent*. **Magno domum vendidi** : *I sold the house for a large sum*.

Cf. A. 414, 416, 417, c ; B. 223, 225 ; G. 403, 4 (a), 404 ; H. 478-479 ; H. & B. 424, 427 ; L. 1388, 1393.

Exercise 45

A man of small means in a large city once had a little shop valued at about a thousand American dollars¹ or six thousand Roman denarii.² Every day people from the neighborhood would³ come to buy something at a higher or lower price. Boys and girls would ask what is the price of this or that. "Do you sell these beautiful books very dearly?" they say. "How many could one get for a dollar?" and so on. But a few months later, the owner for some⁴ reason became discontented with his business. This was two years after he had bought it. A few days after the sale he purchased a small piece⁵ of land in the country for twelve hundred dollars. For a long time, it seems, before this event he had desired to become a farmer. But he did not manage his affairs successfully. Six months after he had gone to the country he was anxious⁶ to return to the city. "Alas," he said, "if some one would only restore me to my former life."

Exercise 46

It is no longer possible⁷ for men to obtain with their own hands everything which they have need

¹ Use *centussis*. ² See for the case A. 134, *d*; B. 80, 5, 201, 1; G. 293, *x*; H. 168; H. & B. 131, 3. ³ Cf. Ex. 6, n. 1. ⁴ i.e. *some reason or other*. ⁵ Express a *small piece of* by using a diminutive for the following substantive. ⁶ i.e. *eager*. ⁷ Express by *posse* with the personal construction.

of; the result is that we buy something of greater or less value almost every day. "What is the price of bread to-day?" one asks in the bakeshop. "How many loaves¹ do you give for a drachma, or if you prefer, for a denarius?" "I suppose," says the clerk,² "that this is a kind of money,³ but I have myself never heard of it." "Well, then," you reply, "how many for twenty-five American cents?" An hour after in another shop, where several garrulous old men are discussing public events, you ask the owner the price of honey and olive oil. "What I should like," you say, "would be some honey from Hymettus⁴ and some olive oil from California."⁴ "I am sorry," replies the owner, "but both are very dear, and just at present there is such a scarcity that I have neither on hand." About a month after this has taken place you think it might be to your interest to buy a building lot.⁵ "They are five hundred dollars apiece," says the agent, "or about three thousand denarii, counted in your favorite⁶ Roman money. A few months ago they were cheaper, but a year hence they will have increased greatly in value." He does not persuade you to buy at once, and yet in the end who could resist such allurements?

¹ panes; note the use of panis in the sense of loaf. ² Use operarius in this context. ³ i.e. of coin. ⁴ Render the phrase by the adjective. ⁵ area. ⁶ gratissimus.

CHAPTER XXIV

THE ABLATIVE — *Continued**Usages to be noted :*

53. An interesting and useful construction occurs when **opus est** governs the ablative of a perfect participle in agreement with a noun or pronoun. The participle here (as some grammarians express it) “takes the leading idea of the phrase,” that is, the phrase as a whole is to be taken almost as if the participle were a verbal noun and its substantive a dependent genitive. The meaning is not so much passive in the sense of a result accomplished, as active, denoting the process of accomplishment. Thus, *I need to build a house* is **mihi opus est aedificata domo** (literally, *I need a house built*, that is, the building of a house). So also, **celeriter mi eo homine convento est opus** : *I need to call on this man at once*, and **mihi perdita republica non opus est** : *I do not need to ruin the commonwealth*. This use of the participle is more widely extended than is sometimes supposed.

54. When a question is asked as to what shall be done to or become of a person or thing, the ablative is used with **facio**, **fio**, and **sum**. Thus, **quid me fiet** :

what will become of me? Quid hoc homine facias: what could one do with such a fellow? Quid te futurumst: what will become of you? This idiom is colloquial, occurring often in the comic poets, but is well authenticated for prose.

Cf. A. 403, c, 411, a; B. 218, 2, 6; G. 401, n. 7, 406; H. 474, 3, 477, iii; H. & B. 423, b; 430, 2; L. 1315, 1382, 2286.

Exercise 47

A young man having completed his studies¹ resolved² to devote himself to the commonwealth. "Every community," he said, "needs men of public spirit."³ What otherwise will become of the public interests? Nay, what will become of us and of future generations⁴?" His first task was to think what could be done with the indifferent.⁵ He saw too, that he needed to overcome the active enemies of the community, that is, the perverters of the law and the filchers of the goods of others. Long-established evils stood⁶ before him like a fortified city. But he did not ask what would become of himself, or sell himself for money, or power, or position. For his undertaking he needed to have much strength of mind and body at his disposal.⁷ He assailed public evils with confidence and courage. One day, unexpectedly to others, he won the victory.

¹ Ablative absolute. ² *placere*. ³ i.e. *good citizens*. ⁴ i.e. *of posterity*. ⁵ Render by present participle of *neglegere*. ⁶ *adversari*. ⁷ *expromptus*.

Exercise 48

"First of all in our town," said a public-spirited¹ citizen, "we need to construct a large building for the care of the sick." "What became of the plan which was formed last year for this purpose?" asked his neighbor. "I don't know," he replied, "but we should² go ahead at once. Doubtless we shall require considerable money in the end, but otherwise what will become of individuals who need to have the best of³ care and for whom this is not possible at home? Consider, too, how it will promote the health of the community and how important it is that men have soundness of body." "We also need health of mind," said another; "in fact, we have⁴ constantly to aid and refresh our spirits, to pour oil, as it were, into the lamp, to keep the flame from⁵ going out. For this purpose there is hardly anything better than books. What can we do with people who read nothing, or only what is cheap and unwholesome? For my part I think we need also to establish a library, possibly through the liberality of some distinguished citizen." "Let us not forget," said another, "that we need to clean the streets and furnish an abundant supply of pure water. We should consider, too, the quality of the milk⁶; otherwise, what will become of the children?"

¹ bonus. ² The idea of expediency. ³ Omit. ⁴ See Ex. 44, n. 4. ⁵ Render by a *ne* clause. ⁶ Lit. *of what kind the milk is*.

CHAPTER XXV

THE ABLATIVE—*Continued**Usages to be noted:*

55. A noun which denotes the standpoint from which a statement is made or from which the meaning of a single term is regarded is put in the ablative. This is the ablative of respect or specification, answering the questions, in what? wherein? (see below the reference in H. & B.), that is, from what standpoint? The same relation is sometimes expressed by *ad* (= Greek *πρός*) and the accusative. *Vita quidem talis fuit vel fortuna vel gloria ut nihil posset accedere: his life both in point of fortune and of fame was such that nothing could be added. Specie blanda sed re repudianda: enticing in appearance, but to be rejected in experience.*

56. Note that *dignus* and *indignus* take the ablative; the use of the genitive, which occurs occasionally, is not to be imitated in prose. *Utinam sapientia mea digna esset opinione vestra nostroque cognomine: would that my wisdom were worthy of your impression of it and of my own name. Te omni honore indignissimum iudicat: he thinks that you are altogether unworthy of every honor.*

Cf. A. 418; B. 226, 1, 2; G. 374, N. 10, 397; H. 480–481; H. & B. 441–442; L. 1269, 1385, 1392.

Exercise 49

There were several persons engaged in conversation at the dinner table.¹ "Is there anything," said one of them, "which we do not like² in our people and which, in fact, we think to be worthy of reproach?" "Yes," replied another, "in their attitude toward³ the public good some men are unworthy of our approval. They refer everything to their own interest. They want to increase their wages or their profits. In their aims they should consider the public interests of the greatest importance. Otherwise, they are unworthy of a free and equal commonwealth." "Is it not," said another, "reprehensible as a matter of conduct to put such great stress⁴ on gratification of the senses? If excessive in intensity, how destructive it is to the mind!" "Pleasure," said another, "is not always worthy of blame. How little pleasure some men and women have in this world⁵! But what seems to me in every way a great evil is the man who talks too much.⁶ To him I always say, 'My good sir,⁷ will you not spare us?'"

Exercise 50

"What is it among our people,"⁸ said some one at the dinner table,⁹ "which most deserves re-

¹ See Ex. 42, n. 1, p. 58. ² Lit. *are not in the habit of praising*.
³ in. ⁴ probare. ⁵ i.e. *in this life*. ⁶ i.e. *is too talkative*. ⁷ *mi homo*, or *o bone*. ⁸ *apud nos ipsos*. ⁹ Render here by *in convivio*.

proach?" "For my part," replied another, "in point of ultimate injury to the community,¹ I think it is the men who, unworthy of a free and equal commonwealth, refer everything to the interests of their class. It is a question with them of increasing their wages or their profits. Now from the standpoint of experience² these classes seem bound³ to exist, and in the conflict of their interests consists, for a great part, the history of the world.⁴ But to be worthy of the highest praise, they should in their policies regard the public good as of greater importance than themselves. Consider how fatal the lack of this was⁵ to popular government in Rome.⁶" "What is even more reprehensible," said another, "is the fact that we place so much stress on physical gratifications of different kinds. These, of course, may promote happiness, if not excessive in number or intensity. But as there is nothing nobler than the mind, so there is nothing, as Cicero says, more fatal to it than too much bodily pleasure. The latter, in fact, is in many respects a curse; it blinds, as it were, the eyes of the spirit, and when one is under the influence of it, he can accomplish nothing in the way of reflection or reason." "Pleasure," said another, "can doubtless become an evil, though some of us have too little of it rather than too much."

¹ Not used in a political sense, but rather in that of the social life; render by *vita civilis*. ² Strengthen by the intensive pronoun. ³ i.e. necessarily. ⁴ Lit. the achievements of the nations. ⁵ i.e. the fact that this was lacking. ⁶ i.e. among the Romans.

CHAPTER XXVI

THE RELATIVE CLAUSE

Usages to be noted :

57. In the practical use of the relative clause the main difficulty is the mode, which will depend ultimately on the idea the clause is meant to express. There are certain mechanical conditions under which the subjunctive is the rule, as when the clause follows certain words like *dignus*, *idoneus*, *unus*, *solus*, etc., or when it refers to a negative or indefinite antecedent (or to an interrogative one with a negative implication). Clauses which occur under these conditions are generally regarded as clauses of characteristic or tendency, though all cannot be placed in this category without question. The subjunctive itself varies in character. *Non erit idoneus qui ad bellum mittatur : he will not be a suitable person to send to war. Hic liber non est satis dignus qui iterum legatur : this book is not worth reading twice. Nihil habeo quod accusem senectutem : I have no fault to find with old age. Nihil ego video quod gaudeas : I see no reason why you should be glad. Nemo est qui nesciat : there is no one who doesn't know. Sunt qui non habeant : there are some who have not. Quid fecit quod nos pigeret : what did he do that we were ashamed of?* Consult the grammars for other examples.

Cf. A. 535, *a*, NN. 1 and 2, 3, 1, *f*; B. 283, 1, 2; G. 631, 1, 2; H. 591, 1, 2, 4, 5, 7; H. & B. 517, 2; 519, 2, 3 *a*; L. 1818-1823.

Exercise 51

There is no one perhaps who has written with more feeling about the farmer's life than Cicero. Who is there who does not remember the famous chapter which he puts into the mouth of Cato? Does not this deserve to be read twice? Is it not also suitable to be committed to memory¹? There are some who do not value country life so highly. But perhaps they are such as have never themselves made trial of its joys. Have they ever planted a tree with their own hands, or seen the buds come out in springtime? Again, what is there more skilful than pruning and grafting, or more healthful than to plough and to harrow? He who does this comes in daily contact² with the earth. There is no one, moreover, who receives a surer return, nor is there any life which comes more closely to that of a reasonable and wise man. How ancient is the cultivation of the soil, and how closely associated with the progress of the human race³! So at least thought Cicero.

Exercise 52

To-day, as in the time of Cato, the man who thinks of becoming⁴ a farmer has need of much special⁵ knowledge of his calling. Is he himself in point of physical strength worthy to lead the life of the hus-

¹ *memoriae mandare.* ² *contingere.* ³ *Lit. how connected (conjunctus) with the human race moving onward.* ⁴ *See Ex. 31, n. 3.* ⁵ *proprius.*

bandman? Are there not hardships which he cannot readily endure? Again it may be¹ that the ground which he has chosen for his farm is not suitable for cultivation; in fact, there are many places which are fit only to be given over to the flocks and herds. Even though in other respects it may be a suitable place to select, the soil may be deficient in moisture and in natural forces.² If this be the case, there will be need of ditching and watering and fertilizing and constant cultivation to make it more productive, and there is nothing which requires more skill. It is also necessary to plough and harrow and plant the seed in the ground thus prepared. There are some who say that this requires only strength of body, but there is no one who does not know how important is the manner in which these operations³ are carried on. For those who perform them rightly the produce of the soil may be abundant. Let us suppose, for example, that the farmer has planted grain in due season, whether in springtime or autumn. Who is there who has not seen the green blades which, supported by the fibres of the stem, hold themselves⁴ upright by means of a jointed stalk? Finally the ear appears protected by a rampart, as it were, of beards. About none of these things can the farmer be ignorant.

¹ Render by *potest fieri ut*. ² i.e. *in force and nature*.

³ Omit. ⁴ The reflexive idea may be expressed here by the passive.

CHAPTER XXVII

THE RELATIVE CLAUSE — *Continued**Usages to be noted :*

58. When the relative clause stands in an explicit causal relation to the sentence, the subjunctive is the normal prose usage. Thus, *o miserum senem, qui mortem contemnendam esse non viderit*: *poor old man, not to have seen that death should be despised.* *o vis veritatis quae se defendat*: *what a power has truth, seeing that it can defend itself!* The relative in these clauses may be preceded by *quippe* (less frequently by *ut* or *utpote*) to strengthen the causal idea. *Convivia non inibat, quippe qui ne in oppidum quidem nisi perraro veniret*: *he never attended dinner parties since he never even went to a town except rarely.* *non procul aberat, utpote qui sequeretur*: *he was not far away, as he was in pursuit.* Note that *since he, since it, etc.*, may be translated by *quippe qui, quippe quod, etc.*

59. A relative clause with the subjunctive may also be used to express an idea which is opposed to that of the main clause. These clauses (sometimes called concessive) are properly adversative. *Absolvite eum, qui se fateatur pecunias cepisse*: *set him free though he confesses that he took the money.*

Cf. A. 535, c, n. 1 ; B. 283, 3, a, b ; G. 626, n. 1, 633-634 ; H. 592, 1, 2, 3, 4, 593, 2 ; H. & B. 523, a, b ; L. 1824-1827.

Exercise 53

The poet, who also as a rule delights¹ in nature,² often sets his heart on a farm. Such was the case with the Roman Horace. He longed for the country, though for the most part he had been brought up in the city. "My heart's desire," he said, "is a little piece of land, a house with a kitchen³ garden near by, and a few trees." This desire,⁴ which was so modest a one, he did not realize⁵ at once. But one day he received a letter from the rich and powerful Maecenas, who was his friend. "I am glad," wrote the latter, "to be able to present you with a small farm in the country³ of the Sabines. I do this in recognition⁶ of your talents, and in honor of our beloved Muse. I hope the gift will be welcome to you and not unknown to posterity." In this quiet place, which was far removed from the noise and disorder and confusion of the city, Horace wrote many of his poems. And yet should we always say, O fortunate poet, to find some Maecenas!

Exercise 54

One who spends perhaps the greater part of the year in the city was speaking of the country. "I will tell you," he said, "what I think of the country, seeing that I pass some months there every year.

¹ i.e. *is delighted by*. ² *nature* here means the natural forces of the earth; use Cicero's expression *terrae vis et natura*.
³ Omit. ⁴ *desire* = *the object desired*; use *optatum*. ⁵ *impe-*
trare. ⁶ *propter*.

What I care for most of all is the trees ; I like to plant them in rows with my own hands and to see them grow. I have several now which are quite¹ tall, though they were planted only a few months ago. Others, which are older, are already bearing fruit or giving shade in summer. These, too, have flourished, though they have often felt the lack² of moisture. But my chief delight is an ancient olive, which is both useful and beautiful. Consider how trees are often associated with men or important events. 'I live near³ the Pear Tree,' said a great poet, and near by the Tall Tree, as we know, is the seat of a university." "I am inclined to think,"⁴ said another, "that the vine, which requires perhaps greater care than the tree, gives the more pleasure. If it be supported by props, it uses its tendrils like hands, and so catches hold of whatever it finds."⁵ If it be held back by the pruning knife, the supports will not be needed. The pruning, which prevents the vine from putting⁶ out too many shoots, is of the greatest importance. Finally the cluster appears and becomes sweet as it ripens, though at first it is very bitter to the taste. To put the matter briefly⁷ what is finer to see than a well-kept vineyard?" "Nothing," answered another, "except perhaps a well-kept apple orchard, or a garden with flowers of every kind."

¹ satis. ² desiderare. ³ ad. ⁴ See Ex. 18, 1. ⁵ The perfect is required here. ⁶ See Ex. 10, n. 6. ⁷ ut brevi praecidam.

CHAPTER XXVIII

THE RELATIVE CLAUSE—*Continued**Usages to be noted :*

60. The English *as far as* with a dependent clause may be translated by the relative **quod** introducing a relative clause of restriction. The mode in these clauses is not altogether free from uncertainty, but the subjunctive is to be used with verbs of knowing, perceiving, remembering, and the like. Thus, **quod sciam, as far as I know; quod audierim, as far as I have heard.** As to the other predicates the construction occurs most frequently with **possum**, the impersonal **attinet**, and **sum**, and here the indicative is the rule. **Quod potero, faciam quod voles: as far as I can, I will do what you desire.** But even here the subjunctive appears, due perhaps to a feeling for the conditional character of the clause. **Sumptui ne parcas ulla in re quod ad valetudinem opus sit: do not spare expense in any respect, as far as it is (that is, if it should be) necessary for your health.**

61. To be observed also is the **qui** clause of restriction, which has the effect of narrowing the range of the antecedent. In English the restriction may be indicated by a qualifying *only* or *at least*. When the restrictive idea is clearly implied, use the subjunctive. **Refertae sunt, quas quidem adhuc inveni et legerim, et verbis et rebus inlustribus: his**

speeches, at least those which I have so far come upon and read, are crowded with happy expressions and fine thoughts.

Cf. A. 535, *d*; B. 283, 5; G. 627, Rem. 1 and 2; H. 591, 3; H. & B. 521, 1, *f*, 522; L. 1829.

Exercise 55

Most people, at least those who enjoy the minor pleasures, like¹ to dine at home with a few friends. Perhaps it is the father of the family who says: "Come, let us give a dinner party, and as far as possible, invite only our most intimate friends. How many guests shall there be? The last time, as far as I remember, ten sat down at² table; this time let us ask only six." Accordingly, as far as might be, the invitations to the dinner are despatched at once. "Will you do³ us the honor," they say, "to dine at our house⁴ the day after to-morrow at seven o'clock?" And the answer in each case is substantially as follows, "It will be a great pleasure, and as far as I know, nothing will prevent⁵ my being present." In fact, they all came. Of the dinner parties at least which they had given in the year this was the most pleasant. No one, as far as they heard, was sorry that he came. It was late when they all said good night. Listen now to what the poet says about children at the dinner table. "They should behave mannerly," he says, "at least as far as they are able."

¹ See Ex. 1, n. 1, p. 2. ² *ad*. ³ *deferre*. ⁴ *apud nos*. ⁵ For the construction which follows, see Ex. 20, n. 9.

Exercise 56

Cato, in the words at least which Cicero puts into his mouth, thought it among the minor pleasures to dine with his friends. "In my younger days,"¹ he says, "it was the fashion to establish² clubs, and, as far as possible, we made them occasions for modest banquets. No one, as far as I know, regretted being a member. I myself still like to dine, but in moderation, being for this reason exempt from indigestion." At every banquet or dinner party, at least which we are most glad³ to attend, there is of course an abundance of food and drink, and also a pleasant company, as far as possible, of friends and acquaintances. As the guests sit together under the bright lights and with dainty cups and other beautiful objects about them, the conversation is carried on merrily, from the head of the table to the foot. When the dinner itself is finished, the master of the feast, as the ancients called him, rises to his feet. "My friends," he says, "as far as I know, I have never presided on a happier occasion. I bid you all welcome, and, as far as may be, I hope that you will never forget our present meeting. I will now call on one of our number to make a few remarks⁴—a man known for his virtues both in public and private." "As far as I remember," said the latter, as he arose, "this is the

¹ i.e. *in my youth* (as opposed to old age). ² Either a substantive *ut* clause of result or an infinitive is permissible. A. 568; B. 297, 3; G. 422, *nn.* 2 and 5, 567, *Rem.*; H. 571, 4; H. & B. 502, 3, *a*, 521, 3, *a*, 585; L. 1955, 2211. ³ Cf. Ex. 25, n. 3. ⁴ i.e. *to say a few words*.

first time I have attempted to speak in public, and I am so embarrassed¹ in the presence of² this distinguished company that I can only say, I thank you." A little later they all bade³ the host good night.

CHAPTER XXIX

CAUSAL CLAUSES

Usages to be noted :

62. When cause or reason is expressed by a relative clause (as we have already seen in Chapter XXVII), or by a *cum* clause, the subjunctive is required. The subjunctive must also be used in causal clauses introduced by *quod*, *quia*, *quoniam*, etc., when the principle of partial obliquity enters, that is, when the authority for a statement is shifted from the present speaker to some one else in the context. *Reprehendis me, quia defendam*: *you find fault with me because (as you say) I defend him.* *Supplicatio decreta est quod Italiam bello liberassem*: *a thanksgiving was voted because (as the senate said) I had saved Italy from war.*

63. A reason which the speaker rejects or regards as untenable requires the subjunctive. Clauses of this character are introduced by *non quod*, *non quo*, *non quin*. Thus, *meum casum fortiter ferre visus sum*,

¹ Lit. *it so shames me.* ² Render by the genitive of the following substantive; this is an extension of the construction in Chap. XVI, 38. ³ i.e. *said to.*

non quo aequo animo ferrem: *I seemed to bear my misfortune bravely, not that I was actually resigned to it.*
Non quod succensерem, sed quod suppuеbat: *not because I was angry, but because I was somewhat ashamed.*

Cf. A. 540, a, n. b; B. 285, 286, b; G. 541 n. 2; H. 588, ii, 2; H. & B. 535, 2, a, b; L. 1722, 1725-1726, 1855.

Exercise 57

Let us say a few words¹ about the theatre, not, of course, that every one is fond of it. Cicero once consoled a friend for being absent from² the games because the stage performances³ were not worth while. The latter had little charm in the first place because the stage trappings were overdone. In one tragedy six hundred mules were brought on the stage. Then there was little pleasure because the actors did not carry out their parts well. The voice of one actually failed in a well-known passage. The result was⁴ that Cicero was not sorry⁵ that his friend had not come. This, too, is what we ourselves sometimes experience. We regret also that the great plays of the Greeks⁶ and the Romans⁶ are so seldom seen on the stage. This is not that they are lacking in dramatic power,⁷ but the reason is rather that so few people are familiar with the language. And yet these plays are sometimes produced with the idea that every one, even though ignorant of the

¹ Omit. ² Omit *being absent from*. ³ *ludi scaenici*. ⁴ *quo factum est ut*. ⁵ Use *paenitere*. ⁶ Use adjectives instead of the genitive. ⁷ i.e. the power of placing the event before the eyes.

language, will be moved by their beauty. And, in fact, who could forget the devotion¹ of Antigone or the woes of Orestes?

Exercise 58

It may² be asked why people to-day are so fond of the theatre.³ It is not perhaps altogether because they desire to be amused, but because they see so many interesting characters represented on the stage.⁴ Let us suppose that one makes up his mind to go to the theatre on a certain evening. In the first place, he buys his tickets several days before, not that it is absolutely necessary, but because (as he thinks) it will save him from inconvenience. † He chooses a place in the tenth row, because (he reflects) he will be neither too near the stage⁵ nor too far away, as would be the case if he were in the first row or the last. ✓ At eight o'clock on the appointed evening the play begins in the presence of a large audience. On the stage he sees brought on such characters as the stern father, the maiden in distress, the young man with the strong arms and the brave spirit, and even the so-called villain, and all together they weave a story of the life of to-day. The audience remains till the fall of the curtain⁶ and gives hearty applause to the actors, not that all had acted well throughout the play, (there were some who actually broke down in the

¹ For the case see A. 350; B. 205-206; G. 376; H. 454; H. & B. 350; L. 1287. ² See Ex. 1, n. 1, p. 1. ³ i.e. of plays. ⁴ Omit.

⁵ scaena. ⁶ Use *plaudite*.

last act), but that the performance of the play as a whole had given pleasure. X Not only is the stage like life, but life is also like a play. "All the world's a stage," says our great poet, "and men and women merely players."

CHAPTER XXX

UT (OR NE) CLAUSES

Usages to be noted :

64. The *ut* (or *ne*) clause of stipulation, as it has been called, should be noted here. When the statement of the main clause is made with a certain understanding or under a certain agreement, the understanding or the agreement is expressed by an *ut* or *ne* clause with the subjunctive. Thus, *missus est ad senatum ut rediret ipse Carthaginem*: *he was sent to the senate on the understanding that he himself would return to Carthage.* *Pax ita convenerat ut Etruscis Latinisque fluviis Albula finis esset*: *peace was agreed to on the understanding that the Albula should be the boundary for the Etruscans and the Latins.* With this construction compare *tanti, non tanti* followed by an *ut* or *ne* clause. *Certe tanti non fuissent ut socium fraudaretis*: *surely it would not have been worth while to defraud an associate.*

65. In substantive clauses after verbs of fearing

and similar expressions, *that* is rendered by *ne* and *that not* by *ut*. When the predicate of the main clause is itself negative *that not* is usually *ne non*. Thus, orator *metuo ne languescat senectute*: *as to the orator I am afraid that he is weakened by years*. *Vereor vim ut queas ferre*: *I fear that you cannot withstand compulsion*. *Haud sane periculum est ne non mortem optandam putet*: *there is certainly no danger that he will not think death desirable*. Verbs of fearing may also be followed by the indirect question, and where the subject remains the same, by the infinitive.

Cf. A. 456, 537, c, 564; B. 296, 2, a, 328; G. 423, 2, 550, 2, *xx*. 1, 2, 4, 5, 552, 3; H. & B. 502, 4, 513, 4, 586; L. 1957-1959, 2169.

Exercise 59

A matter about which almost every one thinks it worth while to reflect is physical¹ exercise. Let us hear what Cicero has to say on this subject. "I am afraid," he remarks, "especially in the case of² older persons, that exercise for the body is often too severe, and³ for this reason is not beneficial. One should use his strength with the understanding that he has only so much⁴ at his command.⁵ If this have the proper⁵ direction, there is no danger that he will not be strong

¹ i.e. *of the body*. ² Express by dative of reference in the following substantive. ³ *and not* here = *neve*. See A. 450, *n*. 5; B. 282, *d*; G. 543, 4; H. 568, 6; H. & B. 464; L. 1947. ⁴ *so much* equals *a certain amount*. ⁵ Omit.

enough for all the duties of life. I fear, too, that there is not sufficient moderation¹ in food and drink. These should be used with the idea of avoiding excess. There will then be no danger that they will not make the body strong." Cicero's opinions should be read with the understanding that they were written for the most part for old men. He did not greatly fear that the younger generation² would spend too much time in running, jumping, and ball playing. Neither have we, seeing our young athletes exercising on the track, for example, any misgiving as to what the outcome will be. In fact we do not fear to urge them on.

Exercise 60

"It would have been worth your while," wrote a young student, "to have been present a few days ago at our field sports.³ I am afraid that you would have been disappointed⁴ in the jumping and would not have thought very highly⁵ of certain other events, but there is no danger that you would not have been enthusiastic over the running. Our men ran the race⁶ with the understanding that each one should strive to win to the limit of his strength.⁷ At first they ran slowly, fearing to tire themselves out; then they gradually increased their speed,⁸ and finally

¹ moderatio. ² iuvenes. ³ Use ludi campestris. ⁴ Lit. it would have turned out contrary to your expectation in respect to, etc. ⁵ Render not very highly by non ita magni. ⁶ Omit. ⁷ omnibus viribus. ⁸ Lit. hastened with greater speed (cursus).

when they were on the homeward stretch and near¹ the goal, one shot out² from the rest and crossed the line, the winner by only a few feet. In the meantime the great throng, which was present, rose in its place, waved its hands, and shouted³ its applause⁴ in honor of the victors. It was a sight which one would not have missed⁵ for a great deal. When I first came, I hesitated to take⁶ up this kind of exercise, fearing that it would not be altogether beneficial. Accordingly I began to exercise on the track with the understanding that I should give it up if the exercise was too severe. It is scarcely credible how much stronger in muscles and lungs I became in a short time. I have no fear that this will not continue⁷ to be the case."

CHAPTER XXXI

UT (OR NE) CLAUSES — Continued

Usages to be noted:

66. In the case of substantive clauses with verbs like *moneo* and *suadeo*, it is necessary to distinguish between those introduced by *ut* or *ne*, and those in which the proper construction is the accusative and

¹ *to be near to* is *prope abesse ab* with abl. ² *se prorumpere*.
³ Omit; connect what follows with preceding clause by an ablative of attendant circumstance. ⁴ *clamor*. ⁵ *praetermittere*. ⁶ Infinitive or subjunctive? A. 558, *a*, *nn.* 1 and 2; B. 298; G. 423, 2, *n.* 2, 555, 2, *Rem.* 1; H. 595, 1, 596, 1; H. & B. 502, 3, *b*, 586; L. 1986-1987. ⁷ *pergere*.

1. infinitive. In the former case it is some action which
 2. is advised or urged; in the latter the truth of some
historical fact. Thus, *quae tu me mones ut caveam*:
you warn me to beware of this. *Suadebit tibi ut hinc*
discedas: *he will urge you to take your departure*. But
suadebant nullam esse rationem amittere eius modi oc-
casione: *they urged that there was no reason to lose an*
opportunity of this character. *Res ipsa monebat finem*
inter nos scribendi fieri tempus esse: *the circumstances*
themselves suggested that it was time to make an end of
our correspondence.

67. *Ut*, *how*, is frequently used in indirect ques-
 tions. *Sed videtis, ut senectus non modo languida*
atque iners non sit, verum etiam sit operosa: *but you*
see how old age is not listless and inactive, but is even
busy.

Cf. A. 563; B. 295; G. 546, n. 1; H. 565, 6; H. & B. 502, 3; 537,
 d, 3, 589, a; L. 1949-1950, 1954 (b).

Exercise 61

We hear much to-day about the training obtained
 in college.¹ As to its value² it may be remarked
 that people are generally agreed. Some may³ suggest
 that it could be improved. Others are convinced
 that one kind of training is better than another. No
 one will urge, however, that you are better off with-
 out any,⁴ and that time given to study is wasted. It

¹ i.e. of the liberal arts. ² value here means estimate of value;
 use aestimatio. ³ Cf. Ex. 52, n. 1, p. 72. ⁴ i.e. any at all; cf.
 Chap. V, 11.

is easy to see how this has come about. Within the last few years a great host of young men and women (have) been persuaded (though with most¹ there was little need of persuasion) to avail themselves of this higher² training, and so to make their lives happier and themselves more useful. The result is that they have advised others to follow in their footsteps. In fact, nowadays the whole world, as it were, goes to college,³ and what we call a college education is considered the birthright⁴ of every man and woman. Cicero persuaded his son to study at Athens, advising him not to waste his time, but to listen diligently to the philosophers. It is not pleasant to think how he disappointed his father in the end.

Exercise 62

"I have been thinking," said one of the group, "about the pleasures of college life.⁵ If it were suggested to one that he write an essay⁶ on this subject, what especially should he say? I do not myself see how he would best⁷ begin." "I should advise him," said another, "to speak first of the association with others. I am convinced that there is nothing more pleasant than associating with those of our own age, who are also interested⁸ in the same things. And every one knows how friendships are formed⁹ from

¹ i.e. in the case of most. ² liberalis. ³ i.e. employs itself (exerce) in liberal studies. ⁴ ius. ⁵ Use res academicae. ⁶ aliquid. ⁷ i.e. most easily. ⁸ curare. ⁹ i.e. arise from.

this association, which are never broken." "I suggest," said a third, "that the second point should deal with college¹ games. There are some people, as we all know, who cannot be persuaded to take any interest² in these contests, and there are even places³ where they do not exist, but no one can convince me that they have not a great deal to do with our pleasures. Is there anything more enjoyable than a hotly⁴ contested ball game or a race which is won in the last lap, and that, too, by only a few feet?" "What especially delights me," said a fourth, "and I suggest that this should be the third point, is to live always in the sight of beautiful and interesting buildings. Some of these with their long colonnades remind one of Rome and Italy, and others, though perhaps old, bring back the memory of great men. And speaking⁵ of great men, we have said nothing about the association with our teachers. This, I think, should be the fourth point."

CHAPTER XXXII

THE *CUM* CLAUSE

Usages to be noted:

68. It is frequently the case that the date of the action of the main clause of a sentence is specified by

¹ Cf. n. 5. ² See note 8. ³ Omit. ⁴ acriter. ⁵ I.e. *that we may speak of*.

a subordinate clause. This is a common function of the **cum** clause with the indicative. A special case occurs when the date is one from which a lapse of time begins. In the sentence "It is ten years since he paid the debt," the clause "since he paid the debt," defines the date from which the ten years began to run. In Latin, clauses of this kind are expressed by **cum** with the present or perfect indicative. **Nondum centum et decem anni sunt cum lata lex est:** *it is not yet one hundred and ten years since the law was passed.* **Vicensimus annus est cum omnes scelerati me petunt:** *it is now the twentieth year since I have been attacked by every malefactor.*

69. *There was (is, or will be) a time when is fuit (est or erit) cum with the subjunctive. I remember the time when, however, is memini cum with the indicative. Fuit cum rura colerent homines: there was a time when men tilled the fields. Memini cum mihi desipere videbare: I remember the time when you seemed to me to be altogether lacking in good sense.*

Cf. A. 535, α, n. 3; B. 288; G. 580, Rem. 1, 2, 3; H. 601, 3, 4, n.; H. & B. 521, 1, 550 (eleventh example); L. 1870-1871.

Exercise 63

"May I ask how many years it is since this farm began to be cultivated?"

"Certainly; it was ten years ago. It was a time when land was cheap, though I can remember when

it was still less valuable. The soil has turned¹ out to be very productive."

"I suppose it produces almost every kind of crop."

"Oh, yes; fruits, grain, vegetables, not to speak of cattle, hogs, and sheep. But we give our attention especially to fruits, of which we have many varieties, such as the apple, plum, pear, fig, and the like. It is several years now since we had any grain worthy of mention. And yet I remember when the whole country was virtually² given over to this one crop.³"

"When the time comes to gather⁴ the fruit, do you find it difficult to obtain sufficient help?"

"Well, there are times when there is a scarcity of laborers, but it is two or three years now since we actually suffered any loss. In fact, we do most of the work ourselves, and so do not trust our fortunes to others."

"By the way, I notice that your trees are laid out in the form⁵ of a quincunx."

"Yes; my son, who had been to college, was responsible for our doing that. He said it was the way Romans did."

"Did he also tell how they planted their trees for the benefit⁶ of another generation?"

"Yes, but we did not look quite so far into the future. Perhaps there will be a time when we shall imitate the Romans even in this respect."

¹ Make the construction impersonal. ² *fere*. ³ Omit. ⁴ Not the infinitive.

Exercise 64

"Why,¹ how do you do, my dear old fellow?² It's a long time since I saw you last. How's everything?"³

"Oh, just so-so. Fact is though, it is a couple of months since I have been much in the public eye,⁴ as Cicero says."

"Why,⁵ what is the trouble? No bad news from home, I hope."

"Oh, no, the family are all right.⁶ It is only a few days since I had a letter from my mother. She writes they are all well. It is a time with them when the weather is rather bad, but that is to be expected at this season of the year."

"Nevertheless, you don't seem very cheerful."

"I will tell you how it is. You remember when we read about Ennius and his two burdens of poverty and old age. Well,⁷ I am not yet old, but I am poor."

"Tell me, when did all this happen?"

"About three months ago. I had a letter from my father in which he said that the crops were bad this year, and the farm was not yielding much profit. Knowing this, of course, I get on with as little as possible. But after all, the lack of money doesn't

¹ Render by the interjection O. ² *mi vetule* ; used playfully by Cicero in addressing one of his intimate friends. ³ *quo modo sese res habent?* ⁴ i.e. *in the eyes of the citizens*. ⁵ Render by *nam* appended to the following interrogative. ⁶ *se bene habere*. ⁷ *igitur* in post-positive position.

amount to much.¹ I can remember when I had less, and was still very comfortable. But what does make me feel out of sorts is some of the professors."

"What have these unhappy men been doing now?"

"There was a time when what they gave us to do was fairly easy, and the time will be, doubtless, when it will be so again, but just now their main end² in life seems to be to make our burdens as heavy as possible. I wonder if they ever remember the time when they were young?"

"Perhaps not; but let us hope the time will come when they will."

CHAPTER XXXIII

THE *CUM* CLAUSE — *Continued*

Usages to be noted :

70. When two clauses of a sentence are equivalent in substance (when one, as it were, translates the other), the dependent part may be expressed in English by a *when*-clause or a prepositional phrase. Thus, we may say, "When they acquiesce, they give their approval," or "In acquiescing, they give their approval." In Latin in sentences of this kind, we may have a *cum* clause with the indicative. *Cum* *quiescunt*, *probant*, or (with change of tense) *cum* *quiescebant*, *probabant* : *when they acquiesced, they gave*

¹ Express by indefinite genitive. ² *pulcherrimum*.

their approval. The tenses of the two clauses are the same.

71. The English present and perfect active participles, denoting some attendant circumstance, are often represented by a *cum* clause of situation with the subjunctive. *Cum sex annis ante quam ego natus sum fabulam docuisset, usque ad adulescentiam meam processit aetate: having brought out a play six years before I was born, he lived on down to my own manhood. Cecidit, cum fortissime pugnaret: he fell fighting with the utmost bravery.* Instead of *cum* with the imperfect subjunctive in this construction, we may find the present participle.

Cf. A. 546, 549, *a*; B. 288, *b*, 290; G. 582, 585, Rem.; H. 600, *ii*, 1; H. & B. 524, *a*, 551; L. 1872, 1874.

Exercise 65

In buying a book the reader does a favor to the author. Once there was a poet who had just published a volume of verse.¹ Walking one day in the street, he was met by an acquaintance. "I arrived in the city only a few days ago," said the latter, "having been absent for several months. At once I began to hear people discussing your new book. It happened, however, that none of my friends had a copy with him, not having known of my desire to see it."² May I not send some one to your house to whom you can³ give the book? When I have read⁴

¹ i.e. of poems. ² that I desired to see it. ³ Subjunctive or indicative? ⁴ Future perfect.

it, I will return it immediately." "My good¹ friend," said the poet, "you do me honor in wishing to read my book, but is it not a little absurd to make the long journey to my house? Near by is a shop where the much-desired book is on sale at one dollar a copy." "But," replied the other, "I doubt very much if it is worth as much as all that." "I fancy that perhaps you may be right,"² said the poet.

Exercise 66

Is it possible for an author to appraise his own writings at their true value? When, for example, he himself thinks highly of them, is he anticipating the opinion of posterity? Many writers, taking note of the character³ of their work, have been confident⁴ of immortality. So felt Horace after finishing the third book of the Odes. "I have completed,"⁵ he says, "a monument more enduring than bronze," meaning, of course, his poems. But there have been many others who were not so sure, knowing the ravages of time.⁶ And in being willing to leave their fame in the hands of future generations, were they not acting wisely? For perhaps in no other way in such matters can a final judgment be given. It seems rather strange, it must be confessed, that this should be the case. Why is it that no one can pre-

¹ Omit. ² i.e. *it may be as you say*; or, render by *sapere*, *to have discernment*. ³ Render by a clause with *qualis*. ⁴ i.e. *persuaded that they will be immortal*. ⁵ *exigere*. ⁶ i.e. *the teeth, as it were, of time*.

dict with certainty whether or not¹ the works of an author will survive? Doubtless there are many considerations which have to be taken into account, but it is not easy to say how important² and well grounded³ each one is. Perhaps the main question is whether he is of⁴ assistance to men and women in their daily lives.⁵ In the meantime, when a writer of books longs for reputation, is he doing anything unworthy of himself? Has not the great poet called fame "that last infirmity of noble minds"?

CHAPTER XXXIV

THE *CUM* CLAUSE—*Continued*

Usages to be noted:

72. A frequent use of the *cum* clause is to give the cause or reason of a statement. With this familiar construction should be compared the use of *cum* with the indicative after verbs of congratulating, thanking, being glad, and the like. This is an explanatory substantive clause, but (like the *quod* clause under similar conditions) it in reality gives the ground of the action of the main clause. *Tibi maximas gratias ago, cum tantum litterae meae potuerunt: I thank you most heartily for having given my letter so much weight.* This construction may be freely used within the range here indicated.

¹ In direct questions *or not* is *annon*; in indirect, *neque*.
² *quantus*. ³ *iustus*. ⁴ i.e. *for*. ⁵ *usus*.

73. Adversative clauses, introduced by *although*, *even though*, *whereas*, require *cum* with the subjunctive. *Fuit perpetuo pauper, cum divitissimus esse posset*: *he was always straitened in means, whereas he might have been very rich.*

Cf. A. 549, *a*; B. 286, 2, 309, 3; G. 564, 2, 586-587; H. 598-599; H. & B. 525, 569, *a*; L. 1875-1878.

Exercise 67

"I congratulate you," wrote a friend, "that you are taking a vacation.¹ Though the holiday will not be a long one, I am sure you will come back refreshed in mind and body. I have noticed for some time² how heavily³ burdened you were with responsibility, whereas you can now be oblivious, for a while at least, to worries of every kind. Seeing that you have been so long in the city, the sight of tall trees and green meadows, and the sound of running streams will be especially welcome. I think, too, that in the mountains one has a new relish, as it were, for⁴ what he eats and drinks. And then what sleep one enjoys—the gentle slumber that comes without dreams. Since you have suffered so much from insomnia, this will be a great blessing indeed. Speaking of sleep, have you read that fine⁵ passage in one of the younger English poets? 'How all

¹ i.e. *are postponing your affairs*; *vacation* is *res prolata*.
² *non nihil temporis*. ³ Omit. ⁴ Objective genitive. ⁵ *divinus*; if this seems too strong, use *gravis*.

good things,' he says, 'await the soul that pays the price to fate¹ by equal sacrifice!² And how on him that sleeps for less than labor's sake, there creeps uncharmed³ the Pythian snake!' I am much obliged to you for letting me know how you are getting on."

Exercise 68

"Vacation⁴ is coming, and for my part I am glad. I wish myself joy that it is almost here."

"Still, seeing that we have a good many things yet to do, the end of our labors would not seem to be so close at hand. For one thing, there is still a little more Latin composition,⁵ not to speak of other subjects,⁶ which has to be finished."

"That does make⁷ rather a gloomy prospect.⁸ And yet I am thankful that most of it is done."

"But you have forgotten all the hardships of the final week,⁹ even though studies be done with and examinations passed.¹⁰ Are you not obliged to attend¹¹ two farces, one by the seniors and the other by the juniors? Then on the last day of all come the words of counsel and congratulation. But why are you so anxious to make your escape from the academic walls?"

"I'm glad that you want to know. At the first

¹ i.e. *earns the pay of fate*. ² *opera*. ³ *To charm is capere*.
⁴ i.e. *the holidays*. ⁵ *Latine reddenda*. ⁶ i.e. *to pass over other things*. ⁷ Follow with substantive *ut* clause. ⁸ *spes*. ⁹ Render by *quinque dies*. ¹⁰ i.e. *though you be without (carere) studies and examinations*. ¹¹ *spectare*.

leisure moment,¹ with two or three others, I am going to pitch camp in the mountains. As this is the first trip we have made in a year, we expect to have a very good time.² We shall hunt and fish to³ our hearts' content, though this will not occupy the whole time. We shall leave a considerable space for eating and drinking. Think of the milk, the cheese, the honey, the berries, and other delightful things. At night we shall lie on the ground and look at the stars, and feel the sleep which is gentle and dreamless."

CHAPTER XXXV

CLAUSES WITH *POSTQUAM*, *UBI*, *UT*, *SIMUL ATQUE*

Usages to be noted :

74. In a complex sentence the independent clause, in point of time, may follow the dependent clause, the latter being said in this case to denote antecedent action. Such clauses are introduced in English by *after*, *when*, *as soon as*, etc., and in Latin mainly by *postquam*, *ubi*, *ut*, and *simul atque*. Thus, *postquam aurum abstulimus, ad navem conscendimus*: *after we had captured the money, we went on board ship*. *Qui ut peroravit, surrexit Clodius*: *when he had come to the end of his speech, up rose Clodius*. The tense in this con-

¹ Render by a *cum* clause; *when I first shall have come to a time of leisure*. ² Use *nobis bene esse*. ³ Express by *dum* clause of anticipation; use *explere animum*.

struction is usually the perfect (the pluperfect in case of a definite interval), and as the relation between the clauses in the sentence is a purely temporal one, the mode is the indicative.

75. When the dependent clause denotes a situation which continues into the time of the independent clause, the imperfect indicative is to be used. Thus *ubi nemo obuius ibat, ad castra hostium tendunt*: *when no one (as they saw) was coming to meet them, they took their way to the camp of the enemy.*

Cf. A. 548, a; B. 287, 4; G. 561, 563-564; H. 538, 3, 602; H. & B. 557-558; L. 1923-1925, 1930.

Exercise 69

When Cicero in writing his book thought of his famous countrymen, he found that many were happy in their old age. There, for example, was Duilius. After he won that first victory on the sea, he enjoyed life¹ immensely. Think of the old man after he had dined out, returning home in the evening attended by a flute player and a slave carrying a waxen torch—surely an amusing spectacle.² Cicero himself was not especially fortunate in his last years. After he had been at the head of the state as consul, he found himself beset by enemies. Among many other misfortunes he lost part of his property, and when he became old he felt the need of money. Moreover, after he had suffered much from troubles

¹ Cf. Ex. 68, n. 2. ² i.e. *sight* (*species*).

connected with his family,¹ he was completely² prostrated by the death of his daughter. His own death was by no means a fitting one. When he saw the soldiers coming, he made no resistance. "Let us look,³" said Solon, "to the last part of a man's life, before we call him happy."

Exercise 70

Let us think for a moment of the distinguished man who recently died at an advanced age⁴ after he had been twice president of our country. How did he spend his last years? In the first place, when there was no higher honor for him to achieve,⁵ he took up the life of a private citizen of modest means, and when this brought him happiness, he enjoyed it to the utmost.⁶ He was fond of fishing and hunting, and as soon as he was free from his official duties,⁷ he spent many leisure hours in this way. Though not himself a man of learning, as this term is usually understood, he took great pleasure in⁸ the society of scholars. On this account, doubtless, when he had laid aside the burdens of his high⁹ office, he established his home in the quiet and beautiful neighborhood of a well-known American university. Here, too, he could observe the life of the younger generation¹⁰ with its manifold interests. One day a boy of

¹ domesticus. ² Omit. ³ exspectare. ⁴ i.e. *advanced in age*.
⁵ Render by relative clause. ⁶ plenissime. ⁷ Use *munus reipublicae*.
⁸ i.e. *from*. ⁹ i.e. *highest*. ¹⁰ See Ex. 59, n. 2, p. 84.

fifteen sent him the present of an inkstand, to whom, after receiving it, he wrote the following letter : " I want¹ to thank you for the beautiful inkstand, and to tell you how much I appreciated your remembrance² of me. I like the inkstand better than any I have ever had before ; and when you are as old as I am, you will know, I am sure, how gratifying it is to feel that there are boys and girls who think the old are worth³ remembering."

CHAPTER XXXVI

CLAUSES WITH *ANTEQUAM* AND *PRIUSQUAM*

Usages to be noted :

76. A dependent clause, as we have seen (Chap. XXXV), may precede in point of time the independent one ; there are also clauses which are subsequent to the main action. In the sentence, " he did this six years before I was born," the dependent clause in its temporal relation follows, and, as it were, looks back on the main action. In Latin such clauses are introduced by *antequam* and *priusquam*. When the action of the predicate is regarded as a fact, the verb is in the indicative. The tenses employed are the present, perfect, and future perfect. Thus *omnia experiri certum est priusquam pereo* : *I am resolved to*

¹ *velim* with following infinitive. ² Express by accusative and infinitive. ³ For the construction see Chap. XXVI, 57.

try every thing before I perish. Sex annis antequam natus sum fabulam docuit: he brought out a play six years before I was born. Neque promitto quicquam priusquam natum videro: I am making no promise until I see my son.

77. In these clauses, when the action is not regarded as a fact, but is merely looked forward to or anticipated, the subjunctive is required. This usage may be illustrated by the sentence *we went down town before the shops should be closed: descendimus in forum antequam tabernae clauderentur.* Compare also *pervenit priusquam Pompeius sentire posset: he reached his destination before Pompey should be able to know of his arrival.* (For this construction see especially the references below in B. and in H. & B.)

Cf. A. 551; B. 291-292; G. 574-577; H. 605; H. & B. 507, 4, a, d, n, 550, b, 571; L. 1915-1921.

Exercise 71

Before we pass to another topic let us say a few words about the teacher. He has always many things to do before he can even make a beginning of teaching. Think how much knowledge of books¹ and of human nature he has need of before he can profitably instruct others. "I will not," he says to himself, "attempt to prepare men² for the duties of life,³ until I have prepared myself to undertake this

¹ *litterae* (with reference to their contents). ² i.e. *the young*.
³ i.e. *all their duties*.

important task." And yet, so far as this world's goods are concerned,¹ he has often not reaped many fruits of his toil. In ancient times there were many complaints on this account. "The teacher," men² said, "is required to have a great variety of knowledge before he is permitted to teach in the schools; he moulds the character of his pupils, and performs other most useful functions, and yet at the end of the year he receives barely enough to keep³ body and soul together.⁴" But the work which the world⁵ values most highly, is not always done for money. At all events the teacher has other compensations.

Exercise 72

Before we go further⁶ let us ask what are some of the teacher's compensations? Is it a small thing⁷ that he shares his knowledge with others, and that, like the poet and the painter, he has the opportunity of revealing his character to his pupils? The work of teaching would thus seem in itself to be a pleasure, especially before the teacher's strength has begun to fail. Many even in old age, before they became altogether mute, as it were, have been active in this pursuit. Consider the case⁸ of Plato and of many others. Again, is not the teacher fortunate in the society of the young before their minds have become

¹ i.e. *so far as relates to*. ² Omit. ³ Not the infinitive. ⁴ Use *inopiam tolerare*. ⁵ *homines*. ⁶ *longius progredi*. ⁷ Express by the genitive of the adjective. ⁸ Omit.

mature and they have taken on the ways of manhood? Even old Cato, austere as he was,¹ thought there was nothing finer than to be with young men possessed of good natural endowments. We know, too, that Cicero, two or three years before Caesar was killed, gave lessons² to some of the latter's officers in the art of speaking. "One might think," he writes to a friend, "that I had opened³ a school." In another place he remarks that no teacher of the liberal⁴ arts ought to be unhappy, however much his strength may have waned and failed.

CHAPTER XXXVII

CLAUSES WITH *DUM*, *DONEC*, *QUOAD*, *QUAMDIU*

Usages to be noted:

78. When the action of the dependent clause coincides in time with that of the main clause, and the relation between the two is an essentially temporal one, Latin employs *dum* (less frequently *donec*, *quoad*, *quamdiu*), *while*, *as long as*, with the indicative. The temporal coincidence of the clauses may be virtually complete as in *vixit, dum vixit, bene*: *he lived well while (as long as) he lived*, and in *dum anima est, spes esse dicitur*: *while there is the breath of life, there is said to be hope*. It is often the case that actions of the two clauses are only partially coinci-

¹ i.e. *however austere he was*. ² *docere*. ³ *aperire*. ⁴ *bonum*.

dent in time, one overlapping the other. Thus, *hoc dum narrat, forte audiui*: *I chanced to hear it while she was telling the story.* *Dum haec geruntur, nuntiatum est*: *word came while this was going on.* In this construction past time is usually denoted by *dum* with the historical present.

79. Two actions may be so related that one continues up to the other, the latter setting the limit, as it were, for the duration of the former. In this relation we have the use of *dum*, *until*, introducing a clause up to which the action of the independent clause continues. In case this limit is regarded as a certainty or a fact, the mode is the indicative. Thus, *expectabo dum venit*: *I will wait till he comes.* *Donec rediit, silentium fuit*: *there was silence until he returned.* *Ego opperior dum ista cognosco*: *I am waiting till I find this out.*

Cf. A. 554-556; B. 293, I, II, III; G. 569-571; H. 603, ii, 1, 604; H. & B. 550, n. 2, b, 560, 571; L. 1995-2001, 2006.

Exercise 73

Is it not remarkable how colleges and universities have flourished in the past few years? As long as they were useful to only a small part of the community, their influence was not so great. For the last half century, however, their training¹ has been more and more highly valued until in most cases it is considered indispensable. "It helps," as a father said to his son, "while we are young to put² our

¹ Use *studia*. ² *constituere*.

lives on sure foundations." "I did not myself," he went on, "begin this training until I was twenty years of age. Besides, I was often in bad health while I was carrying on my studies. And yet, until I studied literature and philosophy, I never knew what life really meant. So, too, in practical affairs I learned how to do my part more skilfully. In short,¹ if one considers in how many ways it is useful, I do not see how he can overvalue the higher education." The fame of a great university often attracts the student to some foreign land. How many have heard the great philosophers and scholars in Oxford and Paris and Berlin? As long as learning survives, the glory of these famous places will also abide.

Exercise 74

While the nation has been adding to² its wealth and population and territory, new colleges and universities have been established. One of the youngest of these was founded a few years ago on the western coast of our country. Some time before,³ while he was travelling in Italy, the founder had lost his only son by death. At first he was overwhelmed with grief; he could find no consolation until the thought came to him—in the watches of the night,⁴ it is said⁵—to devote himself to the sons and daughters of others, to consider them in fact as⁶ his own.

¹ *quid multa?* ² *i.e. increasing in.* ³ *aliquanto ante.*
⁴ *i.e. watching through the night.* ⁵ *Use ferunt.* ⁶ *pro.*

"The children of California,¹" he said, "shall be my children." Desiring to bestow on them the greatest gift in his power,² he constructed beautiful buildings and brought men from all parts of the world to teach useful and beautiful things. All this, however, was not accomplished until several years had elapsed. Finally everything was in readiness, and on a day of early³ autumn a great audience had taken its place⁴ in one end of the long quadrangle. Here under a clear sky, with a gentle breeze blowing from the low-lying mountains and the ocean beyond, the founder's gift was formally accepted for the benefit⁵ of this and all coming generations. Not long after the founder himself was dead, but as long as men and women walk beneath the red-roofed⁶ colonnades he will be held in grateful remembrance.

CHAPTER XXXVIII

GENERAL CONDITIONS

Usages to be noted :

80. A conditional sentence may take the form of a general or (as it has been called) a generalized condition. In this type the protasis denotes a real or imagined recurrence of the action (or state), the apodosis being true of each of the repetitions. This

¹ Render by the adjective. ² i.e. *which he could*. ³ Use the present participle of *inire*. ⁴ *considerere*. ⁵ Omit. ⁶ i.e. *of red tiles*.

may be illustrated by the sentence, "Whenever he comes into the shop, he buys something," or "Whoever comes into the shop buys something." The protasis "whenever he comes," or "whoever comes," represents the coming as a series of recurring acts, of each of which the apodosis holds good. In Latin such sentences are introduced by *cum*, *quotiens*, *si*, *ubi*, *ut primum*, etc., or by a compound relative pronoun. When the introductory word is a relative of some kind (as it usually is), the latter is used indefinitely, and this gives to the clause an essentially conditional character.

The general conditions illustrated in this section are conditions of fact relating to the present time. It is important to observe the tenses, the perfect being the rule in the protasis and the present in the apodosis. As to the mode, use the indicative in both clauses, though the subjunctive is occasionally found in Cicero and later became common. Thus, *si quis eorum decreto non stetit, sacrificiis interdicunt*, *if any one does not conform to their decree, they exclude him from the sacrifices.* *Ager cum multos annos quievit, uberiores efferre fruges solet*: *when a field lies fallow for many years, it usually produces a heavier crop.* *Quocumque circumtuli oculos, plena omnia video animorum ac roboris*: *wherever (i.e. if anywhere) I turn my eyes I see all about me full of courage and strength.*

It is also to be noted that in these conditions the action (or state) of the protasis is antecedent to that of the apodosis.

Cf. A. 518; B. 302, 3; G. 567; H. 578; H. & B. 579; L. 1618, 2034, 2050.

Exercise 75

Whoever learns much about the history of the world,¹ hears a great deal about war. This begins, it can almost be said, when the pupil first goes to school. If, for example, he takes up the study² of Latin,³ he hears from the first about swords, spears, and other weapons. "Translate," says the teacher, "the following sentence: the soldier killed the queen with a sword," adding, "how delightful it will be when we can read of the campaigns which the famous Julius Caesar carried on in Gaul and other parts of the world!" So, too, when the pupil becomes acquainted somewhat with the history of his own country, he learns how bravely his ancestors fought against their enemies. In fact, whenever he opens a book, whether by an ancient or modern author, he finds something on this subject. It is true that men have been much engaged in war. Indeed, some wars have been among their most glorious achievements. But shall we not keep in mind the other great things which they have accomplished? When the soldier returns from battle laden with spoil, and the husbandman from his daily toil browned⁴ by the sun, which is worthy of the greater honor?

¹ See Ex. 50, n. 4. ² i.e. *has begun to study*. ³ Use *litterae Latinae*. ⁴ *coloratus*.

Exercise 76

When present-day¹ evils are considered, it can easily be seen that one of the greatest of them is war. As soon as a state has soldiers and ships, it has also very heavy burdens. Think how many thousand of its citizens are withdrawn from useful labor and at how great cost they are supported by those who remain at home. In fact, whatever the country produces, whether in products of the soil² or in human beings,³ is drawn upon for war. If the former are lacking in abundance, the scarcity can be borne, but how shall a nation bear the loss⁴ of so many human lives, and those, too, of the strong? For in every war, as a wise man saw long ago, it is the best that are destroyed. And to what end? Is it not that nations may satisfy their love of conquest?⁵ When the country has to be defended, soldiers, of course, are necessary. But this danger is often exaggerated⁶ even under our present circumstances, while if there were no war, no one's country would be assailed. And so men are becoming more and more advocates of peace. "Let the soldier," they say, "lay aside his arms and till the soil, and let the officer also devote himself to the useful pursuits of peace." "When the Romans," wrote their great historian, "make a desert, they call

¹ The demonstrative of the first person is sufficient. ² *fruges*.
³ *homines*. ⁴ *perniciēs*. ⁵ i.e. of conquering. ⁶ i.e. is made greater than the truth.

it peace.”. Notable also is the¹ saying of one of our own wise men, “As for war, I call it murder.”

CHAPTER XXXIX

GENERAL CONDITIONS — *Continued*

Usages to be noted:

81. In this section are illustrated general conditions of fact relating to past time. In respect to the tense, the pluperfect is required in the protasis and the imperfect in the indicative. Thus, *si quoloquam caelati adspexerat manus abstinere non poterat: if he caught sight of a piece of chased work, he could not keep his hands off.* Otherwise what is said of present general conditions applies here also. See the grammatical references in Chapter XXXVIII.

Exercise 77

When a Roman historian composed his work,² he dealt for the most part with war and politics.³ What related to the common people as such⁴ and to the daily business of their lives,⁵ he regarded as of very little importance. If he thought about them at all, he was wont to look down on them with contempt.⁶ The attitude of other literary men toward⁷ the lower

¹ Render here by *ille*. ² *opus*. ³ Use *res publica*. ⁴ *ipse*.
⁵ *business of life* in this sense is *usus*. ⁶ Omit. ⁷ *erga*.

classes was much the same; compare the "unteachable crowd¹" of Horace and similar expressions² in other authors. The result is that we have much less knowledge of the mass of the people than one could wish. And yet there is much that can be known. For example, how much pleasure they took in³ the common things of life. How they loved the very soil of their country, and what homesickness they suffered when they were in other lands! They had affection even for the ox with his "sea-deep eyes," and for the much-enduring donkey — "the ancient patience," as a modern poet calls him. And when men died, it was sad because they were deprived of the light of the sun.

Exercise 78

"When the aged⁴ Cato looked back on his life," said a teacher of Latin to one of his class, "how did it seem to him?"

"If he actually felt what Cicero puts into his mouth," answered the latter, "he must have⁵ found life rather unsatisfactory.⁶ He says he did not regret having lived, but after all what was the use?⁷"

¹ *vulgus*. ² *dicta*. ³ i.e. *from*. ⁴ *senex*. ⁵ *must have* emphasizes the certainty of the statement; render by an asseverative particle meaning *surely, certainly*, and the like. ⁶ *non ex sententia* or *non idoneus*. ⁷ i.e. *what (of) advantage had life?*

"Have you any idea¹ of the cause of Cato's sadness?"

"Perhaps it was due in great part to the hardships of his own life. When he thought of what he had endured in his long career, it may have made him feel that life was hardly worth while. He had also lost his only son, a misfortune which he could never bear with resignation."

"It seems also to be true that a certain sadness was characteristic of ancient life. Was it not the fortunate and beautiful Sophocles who said that the best thing was never to have been born? Did Cato believe in the life to come?²"

"Yes, he thought the soul was immortal. When men died, he thought, they were setting out to a better world.³ This world is not our home, but an inn wherein we tarry for a while. He had whatever consolation there was in this belief."

"Do you remember Cato's main argument for immortality?"

"It was the fact that when we are children we learn difficult subjects⁴ very easily. 'This is proof,' he says, 'that we knew these things before we were born.' The argument is really Plato's."

A poet has also expressed it in splendid⁵ verse. "We come," he says, "trailing clouds of glory."

¹ Use *suspicio*; render what follows by an indirect question.
² i.e. *that the soul will live*. ³ Omit; the idea is expressed in the neuter plural of the preceding adjective. ⁴ *artes*. ⁵ See Ex. 67. n. 5.

CHAPTER XL

GENERAL CONDITIONS — *Continued**Usages to be noted :*

82. A general condition relating to the future is not distinguished in form from a particular one. The tense may be the future in both clauses, but where the action of the protasis is antecedent to that of the apodosis the rule is to have the future perfect in the protasis, and the future in the apodosis. These conditions are often introduced by relatives with indefinite and therefore conditional force. Thus, *quicquid* (= *si quid*) *feceris, adprobabo* : *whatever you do* (that is, *if you do anything*), *I will approve*. *Quisquis huc venerit, vapulabit* : *whoever comes here will be beaten*.

For the general character of conditions of this type see what is said in Chapter XXXVIII, 80.

Cf. A. 519 ; G. 567 ; L. 1626.

Exercise 79

Whoever has had experience of the world¹ will realize what effort the life² of a community involves³ — “what toil of men, what sweat of horses,” to use the words of a Roman poet. This toil the individual, having⁴ his own part to play as a member of society,

¹ *res*. ² *Omit*. ³ *habere* ; note this use of the word. ⁴ *Render* by a causal relative clause.

cannot escape, even if he so desires; indeed, whatever changes may take place,¹ he will doubtless continue to perform tasks which life itself demands. And yet are not many of these too burdensome in proportion to their reward? Consider, for example, how much labor in many cases² is required to obtain even the bare³ necessities of life.

Again, if any one will take the trouble to inquire,⁴ he will find that it makes a great difference what attitude⁵ a man has toward his work, whether the latter be heavy or light. Whatever falls to his lot, if he be wise, he will do to the best of his ability.⁶ And is there not one task which falls to the lot of every one, namely,⁷ to make the world⁸ better? If any one fails in this respect, has he not really lived in vain?

How pleasant it is to look back on labors that are ended. "The best physician for accomplished toil," says the Greek poet, "is a season of good cheer."

Exercise 80

As we are now at⁹ the end of our book, it is fitting to say a few words about taking leave. Whoever feels regret¹⁰ in this particular¹¹ case,¹² will doubtless bear it with resignation. Aside from this¹³ every one

¹ i.e. *whatever shall be changed*. ² i.e. *in the case of many*; express by dative of reference emphatically placed. ³ Omit. ⁴ Not the infinitive. ⁵ i.e. *how he has himself toward*, etc. ⁶ See Ex. 6, n. 6, p. 8. ⁷ i.e. *I mean*. ⁸ Render by *omnia*. ⁹ *sub*. ¹⁰ Use *paenitere*. ¹¹ *ipse*. ¹² Omit. ¹³ i.e. *to pass over this*.

at some time in his life has occasion to say good-by. He himself takes his departure or sees others setting out to distant places. The separation may be only for a short time, but if anything happens to make it longer, he should not be too much disappointed.¹ Saddest of all perhaps is to say good-by to our nourishing mother, as we affectionately call her. How many good things of life in the way of knowledge and teaching and friendship we have received from her bountiful hands! Wherever we go and whatever we do, we shall not forget her² nor her precepts, and whenever we may we will return to her sacred walls, if only for a day. But passing over this, there are some by whom the word farewell can scarcely be spoken.

¹ *spe falli*. ² See Chap. III, 7.

VOCABULARY

[NOTE. — The sign + denotes that the word is not given in Lodge's *Vocabulary of High School Latin*. The abbreviation *Cic.* indicates that the word is nevertheless used by Cicero.]

A

a, an, *not translated unless having special emphasis; (meaning one as opposed to a larger number), unus; (= such), is; (= a certain one), quidam; (in distributive sense), singuli.*

abide, *manere.*

ability (natural), *indoles. (+ Cic.)*

able (be), *posse.*

about, adv., *ferè; circiter with numbers; sub with general expressions.*

about, prep., *de with abl. in sense of concerning; circa with acc. when used of place.*

abroad, peregre.

abroad (be), *peregrinari.*

absence (in his), *render by pron. with absens in abl. abs.*

absent, absens.

absent (be), *abesse.*

absolutely, prorsus.

absurd, absurdus.

abundance, copia.

abundant, copiosus.

academic, academicus. (+ Cic.)

accept, accipere.

accomplish, consequi, conficere, officero, facere.

accordingly, itaque, quam ob rem.

account, ratio.

a small account, ratiuncula. (+ Cic.)

on account of, expressed by abl., *propter with acc.*

on that account, propterea, idcirco.

on this account, quam ob rem, propter eam causam.

accustomed (be), solere, consuevisse.

achieve, assequi, consequi, adipisci (the last implying effort).

achievements, res gestae.

acquaintance, notus, familiaris.

acquainted (become), cognoscere.

acquire, see obtain.

act, n. (of an official body), actum; (of a play), actus.

act, v. (of a part on the stage), agere; (throughout the play), peragere.

action (= deed), factum, facinus.

active, acer.

actor, histrio. (+ Cic.)

actually, re vera, ultro.

add, addere.

address, v., alloqui; (of a letter or package), inscribere; (of a public speaker), orationem habere.

address, n., oratio.

admirable, admirabilis. (+ Cic.)

admire, admirari.

adorn, ornare.

adorned, ornatus.

advanced (be) (in years), provehì.

advantage, commodum, utilitas, res.

be for advantage of the commonwealth, esse e re publica.

have the advantage, praestare.

adversary, adversarius. (+ Cic.)

adversity, res adversae.

advice, consilium.

advise, monere, hortari, suadere.

advocate, n. (*in legal sense*), advocatus (+ Cic.), patronus (+ Cic.), *the latter being a pleader before the jury.*

be an advocate of, auctor esse.

affability, comitas. (+ Cic.)

affairs (active), res gerendae.

affection, amor.

have affection for, amare, diligere.

affectionately (of filial affection), pie. (+ Cic.)

afford, render by posse.

afraid (be), timere, metuer.

Afric, Africa.

after, adv. (*of time*), post.

after, prep., *expressed by abl. of manner*, post with acc.

after all, tamen.

after, conj., postquam, posteaquam, cum, ubi.

afterwards, postea, post, deinde.

again, iam, autem, iterum, rursus.

against, a, ab with abl.; contra with acc.

age (a time of life), aetas.

advanced age, senectus.

of one's own age, aequalis.

aged, senex.

agent, procurator. (+ Cic.)

aggressive, vehemens.

ago, abhinc.

agree, consentire.

aid, n., auxilium, subsidium.

aid, v., subvenire.

aim, n., consilium.

alarm, clamor.

alarmed (be), extimescere.

alas, heu, hem. (+ Cic.)

Alexandria, Alexandria.

all, omnis, cunctus, totus, universus.

all in the world, omnino omnis.

at all, omnino.

above all, primum omnium, maxime.

allow, pati.

allowance, demensum. (+).

allurement, illecebra.

almost, fere, paene.

alone, unus.

along, secundum with acc.

already, iam.

also, etiam, quoque.

altogether, omnino.

always, semper.

American, Americanus.

among, inter with acc.; apud with acc.; in with abl.

amount (of money), pecuniae summa (+ Cic.), numerus.

amuse (i.e. enjoy) one's self, / lepide esse.

ancestors, maiores.

anchovy, render by pisciculus. (+ Cic.)

ancient, antiquus, vetus.

ancient life, antiquitas.

and, et, atque (ac), -que.

and never, neque umquam.
 and no one, neque quisquam.
 and so, itaque, igitur.
 and so on, et cetera.
 and that not, neve (neu).
 and that too, idque.
 and yet, atqui, ac tamen.
anger, ira.
angered, iratus.
angry (be), irasci, suscensere.
another, alius; (*where two are involved*), alter.
 with one another, inter se.
answer, respondere.
anticipate, occupare.
Antigone, Antigona, or Antigone.
anxiety, cura, sollicitudo.
anxious, anxius. (+ Cic.)
anxious (*i.e. eager*) (be), cupere.
anxious (be), angli.
any, aliquis; quis (*after ne, num, si*); quisquam (*see Chap. V*); ullus.
 any longer (not), non iam.
any one, quisquam, ullus, (*any one at all*); quivis, quilibet, (*any one you please*).
anything, aliquid, quicquam, quidvis, quilibet.
apiece, singuli.
appear, se ostendere, emergere; (*in court*), adesse.
appearance, species, aspectus.
Appian way, via Appia.
applause, clamor.
apple, pomum. (+ Cic.)
apple orchard, pomarium. (+ Cic.)
appointed (*of time*), dictus.
appraise, aestimare.
appreciate, aestimare.
approval, laus.

argument, argumentum.
arise, consurgere.
 arise from, nati.
arm, braccium.
arms (= weapons), arma.
arouse, suscitare; (*from sleep*), expergefacer. (+ Cic.)
arrive, advenire, pervenire.
art (*of speaking*), ars.
as, adv., often omitted with appositives; rendered by final dat.; pro with abl.; as rel. adv., ut.
 as . . . as, tam . . . quam.
 as far as, quod, quantum.
 as . . . if, sic . . . quasi.
 as it were, quasi.
 as follows, ita (*pointing forward*).
 as possible, quam with superlative and required form of posse.
 as . . . so, ita . . . ut.
 as soon as, simul atque (ac), ut primum, ubi, cum, postquam.
 as for, de with abl., quod . . . attinet.
 as well as, et . . . et.
as, conj., cum, quoniam.
Asia, Asia.
ask, rogare, interrogare, quaerere.
 ask (for), postulare.
asleep (be), dormire.
assail, adoriri, oppugnare.
assistance, auxilium, subsidium.
associated, coniunctus.
association, societas.
at, expressed by loc.; in with abl.; apud with acc.; ad with acc.; sub with acc. (*where at = just before or after*).

Athenian, Atheniensis.

Athens, Athenae.

people of Athens, Athenienses.

athlete, athleta. (+ Cic.)

attack, n. (*of a critic*), obtretractatio.

(+ Cic.)

attack, v., adoriri, oppugnare.

attain, assequi, consequi, adipisci.

attempt, v., conari; *implied in pres. part.*

attend, interesse, adesse, spectare (*the last as spectator*); (*to accompany*), comitari.

attention (give), operam dare.

Atticus, Atticus.

attitude, voluntas.

attract, allicere.

audience, consessus.

August, Sextilis (æc. mensis).

austere, severus.

author, scriptor.

authority, potestas, auctoritas.

autumn, autumnus.

avail (one's self of), uti.

avoid, vitare, fugere.

await, manere.

away (far), procul.

awhile (for), parumper.

B

bad, malus.

badly, male.

be badly off, male esse (*use impersonally with the subj. in the dat.*).

bag, saccus. (+ Cic.)

bake-shop, pistrina. (+)

balance (*of money*), reliquum or reliqua.

ball, pila.

ball game, pila trigonalis. (+)

play ball, pila ludere.

banker, argentarius. (+ Cic.)

banquet, epulae, convivium.

barber-shop, tonstrina. (+)

bare, nudus.

barely, vix.

battle, proelium, pugna.

B.C., ante Christum.

be, esse.

bear, ferre, pati.

beard (*of grain*), arista. (+ Cic.)

beautiful, pulcher; (*of nature*), amoenus.

beauty, pulchritudo (+ Cic.),

amoenitas. (+ Cic.)

because, quod, quia; *in negative clauses*, quo.

become, fieri.

become acquainted with, cognoscere.

become discontented, *render by* paenitere.

bed, lectulus.

before, adv., ante, antea.

before, prep., ante *with acc.*; apud *with acc.*

before, conj., antequam, priusquam. (*See Chap. XXXVI.*)

begin, incipere, coepisse.

beginning, initium.

in the beginning, in principio.

behave, gerere *with reflexive*.

belabor, *render by* verberare.

belief, opinio, fides.

believe, credere.

beloved, dilectus, carus.

beneath (*of space*), sub *with the abl. or (when motion is implied) the acc.*

beneficial (be), prodesse, salutaris (+ Cic.) esse.

Berlin, Berolinum.

berry, bacc.

beset, circumvenire.

besides, praeterea, autem.

best, optimus; (*of effort*), omnis.

bestow, conferre, dare.

betake, conferre *with reflexive*.

betrayal, proditio.

better, mellior.

be better off, meliorem conditionem esse.

between, inter *with acc.*

beyond, adv., ultra.

bid, iubere.

big, magnus.

birth, natus.

birthday, natalis (*sc. dies*).

birthright, render by ius.

bitter, acerbus, tristis.

very bitter, peracerbus. (+ Cic.)

blade, herba.

green growing blade, viriditas herbescens. (+ Cic.)

blame, n., vituperatio, culpa.

blame, v., culpare, vituperare.

blessed, beatus.

blessing, bonum, commodum.

blind (*the eyes*), praestringere. (+ Cic.)

block, v., obstruere.

blow, flare, adflare.

boast, v., gloriari.

boat, linter.

boatman, nauta.

bodily, render by gen. of corpus.

body, corpus; (*an assembly*), ordo.

book, liber; (= accounts), tabulae.

born (be), nati.

borrow (*of money*), mutuari (+ Cic.); sumere; pecunias mutuas sumere.

both, uterque; ambo.

both . . . and, et . . . et.

bountiful, abundans. (+ Cic.)

boy, puer, adulescens.

boyhood, pueritia.

brave, fortis, ferox.

bravely, fortiter, ferociter.

bread, panis. (+ Cic.)

break, frangere.

break down (*of an actor*), corrumpere.

break out (*of a fire*), prorumpere.

breakfast, ientaculum (+); (*a late breakfast or luncheon*), prandium (+ Cic.); *use the latter*.

at the breakfast table, expressed by participle of prandere (+ Cic.), apud prandentes, in prandio.

autocrat of the breakfast table, dominus apud prandentes.

breathless, exanimatus.

breeze, ventus.

bright, clarus.

bring, adferre, portare; (*cause to come*), arcessere.

bring to trial, in iudicium adducere.

bring up, educare.

bring back, reducere.

bring on stage, inducere.

broad, latus.

bronze, aes.

browned, coloratus. (+ Cic.)

Brundisium, Brundisium.

bud, gemma.

build, aedificare.
 building, aedificium.
 building lot, area. (+ *Cic.*)
 bulletin board, album.
 burden, *v.*, onerare.
 burden, *n.*, onus.
 burdensome, gravis.
 burn (*be on fire*), ardere.
 burst (*in on one*), irrumperere in aliquem.
 bury, obruere.
 business, negotium; (= *affairs*), res; *as function or duty*, munus; *expressed by poss. pron. and pred. gen.*
 busy, operosus (+ *Cic.*), aliquid agens.
 but, sed, autem, at, vero.
 buy, emere.
 buy cheaply, bene emere.
 buy dearly, male emere.
 by (*denoting agency*), a, ab *with abl.*; *per with acc.*
 by chance, casu.
 by no means, minime.
 by the way, heus tu.

C

California, California.
 of California, Californicus, Californiensis.
 call (*i.e. name or characterize*), appellare, nominare, vocare.
 call for, postulare, poscere.
 call on, convenire.
 calling, quaestus.
 Cambridge, Cantabrigia.
 camp, castra.
 campaign, bellum.
 can, posse.
 captain of ship, magister navis.

card, tessera. (+ *Cic.*)
 care, *n.*, cura, diligentia.
 care (*for*), *v.*, curare, studere.
 care a fig, fici (+ *Cic.*) facere.
 care a straw, floccl (+ *Cic.*) facere.
 care little, parvi facere.
 care that, hulus facere.
 career, cursus.
 carefully planned (*of discourse*), compositus.
 carriage, raeda.
 carry, ferre, portare, sustinere.
 carry on campaigns, bella gerere.
 carry on conversation, sermonem adhibere.
 carry on studies, *render by* studia exercere.
 carry out, efferre.
 carry out part, partes agere.
 case (*in court*), causa; (= *circumstances*), res.
 be the case, fieri, accidere, ita esse, res ita se habere.
 in case of, *sometimes expressed by dat. of ref.*
 plead cases, causas agere.
 catch, deprehendere
 catch fire, ignem concipere.
 catch hold of, amplecti.
 Cato, Cato.
 cattle, pecus.
 cause, causa.
 cease, desinere.
 celebrate, celebrare.
 celebrated, clarus; *expressed also by ille.*
 cent, libella. (+ *Cic.*)
 century, saeculum.

- Cephalus**, Cephalus.
certain, quidam.
certainly (*expressing assent*),
 certo, omnino, maxime.
certainty (*with*), pro certo.
chain, vinculum.
chance, *v.*, *render by* forte and
the following verb.
chance (*by*), forte.
change, mutare.
chapter, caput.
character, ingenium, mores; (= *kind*), genus; (*on the stage*) persona.
characteristic, proprius; *expressed by pred. gen.*
charm, lepor. (+ Cic.)
cheap, vilis (*see under buy and sell*).
check (*hold in*), prohibere, cohibere.
cheer (*good*), *render by* hilaritas. (+ Cic.)
cheerful, laetus.
cheerfully, laete.
cheese, caseus. (+ Cic.)
chief, maximus.
children, pueri, liberi.
choose, eligere.
Cicero, Cicero.
circumstances, res.
citizen, civis.
city, urbs.
civilization, mores.
civilized, moratus. (+ Cic.)
class (*of society*), genus; (*in school*), classis.
Clodius, Clodius.
clean, *v.*, purgare.
clean, *adj.*, purus.
clear (*of the sky*), serenus.
clearly, dilucide. (+ Cic.)
clerk, scriba. (+ Cic.)
clever, acutus.
close at hand (*be*), urgere.
clothing, vestitus.
cloud, nubes.
club, sodalitas (+ Cic.); (= *cudgel*), fustis. (+ Cic.)
cluster, uva. (+ Cic.)
coast, litus, ora.
coin, nummi.
cold, *n.*, frigus.
 a bad cold, gravedo. (+ Cic.)
college, *adj.*, academicus. (+ Cic.)
college, *n.*, academia. (+ Cic.)
 college education, doctrina academica.
college life, res academicae.
colonnade, porticus.
come, venire, advenire, pervenire, proficisci, accedere; *in exhortations*, age, agite, *which may be strengthened by dum as enclitic*.
 come about, evenire, accidere, fieri.
 come away, venire de *with abl.*
 come back, redire.
 come close to, appropinquare.
 come in contact with, contingere.
 come on (*overtake*), opprimere.
 come out, evadere, evenire; (*of a bud*), exsistere.
 come to manhood, pubescere.
 come to maturity, adolescere.
 come to the rescue, opem ferre.
comfortable, commodus.
comfortably, commode.
coming, futurus.
 coming generations, posterī, posteritas.

- commit** (*to memory*), *memoriae mandare*.
common, *communis, cotidianus*.
commonwealth, *respublica*.
community, *populus, vita civilis*.
company, *coetus, cohors*.
compare, *conferre*.
comparison (*in*), *prae with abl.*
compel, *cogere*.
compensation (*reward*), *praemium, donum, munus*.
complain, *queri*.
complaint, *querela*.
complete, *conficere, perficere, exigere*.
compose, *facere, scribere, componere*.
composition, *confectio*. (+ *Cic.*)
Latin composition, *Latine reddenda*.
literary composition, *scriptio* (+ *Cic.*) *et litterae*.
compulsion, *necessitas*.
comrade, *sodalis, socius*.
concern, *n., cura, sollicitudo*.
concern, *v., interesse, pertinere with ad and acc.*
conduct, *mores*.
confess (*concede in argument*), *concedere*.
confidence, *fides, fiducia*.
confine, *includere*.
conflagration, *incendium*.
conflict, *certamen, pugna, proelium*.
confusion, *turba, tumultus*.
be in confusion, *perturbari*.
congratulate, *gratulari*.
congratulation, *gratulatio*.
congregate, *congregari*.
conquer, *vincere, superare*.
consciousness, *conscientia*.
consent, *voluntas*.
consider (*reflect upon*), *cogitare, agitare mente; (regard as), habere, ducere; (take account of), respicere, rationem habere*.
considerable, *aliquantus, satis magnus*.
consideration, *causa*.
consist (*in*), *render by teneri with abl.*
consolation, *consolatio*.
console, *consolari*.
constant, *assiduus*.
constantly, *assidue*.
construct, *construere* (+ *Cic.*), *extruere, facere*.
consul, *consul*.
consult, *consulere*.
consume, *consumere, absumere*.
contain, *capere, habere, inesse with in and abl.*
content, *contentus*.
contest, *v., certare*.
contest, *n., certamen*.
continue, *pergere*.
contrary (*on the*), *contra, sed, autem*.
contrary to, *praeter with acc.*
convenient, *render by commodus*.
conversation, *sermo*.
conviction, *sententia*.
convince, *persuadere*.
copy, *n., exemplar*. (+ *Cic.*)
copy out, *exscribere*. (+ *Cic.*)
corn, *frumentum*.
correct (*be*) (*of counted money*), *convenire*.
cost, *pretium*.
counsel, *consilium*.
count, *enumerare*.

count as gain, in lucro ponere.
 counted (*valued*), aestimatus.
 country, rus, ager; (*with respect to inhabitants*), gens.
 native country, patria.
 countryman, popularis.
 couple (*a*), *render by* bini.
 courage, virtus.
 course (*for races*), stadium
 (+ *Cic.*), curriculum. (+ *Cic.*)
 over the course, per stadium,
 per curriculum.
 court, iudicium, quaestio.
 in court, apud iudices.
 to court, ad iudices.
 cover, operiri.
 credible, credibilis.
 creditor, creditor, is cui debeas.
 creep, irrepere.
 crime, scelus.
 crops, fruges.
 cross, transire.
 crowd, vulgus.
 cruel, crudelis.
 cry (*call out*), clamare; (*weep*),
 flere.
 cultivate, colere.
 cultivation, cultura; (*of soil*), ag-
 ricultura.
 cup, poculum.
 cure, sanare.
 curse, pestis.

D

daily, *adj.*, cotidianus.
 daily, *adv.*, cotidie, in dies.
 dainty, minutus.
 damage, iniuria.
 danger, periculum.
 daughter, filia.
 dauntless, fortis, timore (*or*
 metu) carens.

day, dies.
 day after to-morrow, peren-
 die.
 of to-day, hodiernus.
 the day before, pridie.
 the day before yesterday,
 nudius tertius.
 daylight, prima lux.
 dead, mortuus.
 deal (*with a subject*), esse *with*
de and abl.; tractare.
 a great deal, expressed by
 magna vis, copia, aliquantum,
 permultum.
 have dealings with one, cum
 aliquo negotium esse (*with*
subj. in dat.).
 dear, carus.
 dearly. *See* buy dearly.
 death, mors.
 debt, debitum, aes alienum.
 deceive, decipere, fallere.
 defend, defendere.
 defendant, reus.
 deficient (*be*), deesse, deficere.
 delay, *n.*, mora.
 delay, *v.*, morari.
 delight, *n.*, delectatio, oblecta-
 mentum. (+ *Cic.*)
 delight, *v.*, delectare, oblectare.
 delightful, iucundus, gratus.
 deliver, tradere.
 demand, postulare.
 denarius, denarius. (+ *Cic.*)
 departure, discessus, profectio.
 take departure, decedere,
 proficisci.
 depend (*on something*), omnia in
 aliquo esse.
 deposit, deponere.
 receive on deposit, in accep-
 tum referre.

deprive, privare, eripere.

desert, solitudo.

deserve, dignus esse.

desirable, bonus, optabilis.
(+ Cic.)

desire, v., cupere (*of eager desire*); optare (*of what is unattainable by the subject himself*); desiderare (*of something felt to be lacking*); velle (*usually of what the subject wills to attain*).

desire, n., cupiditas, desiderium.
heart's desire, desiderium.

despatch, v., mittere.

desperately (*of love*), misere.

destroy, delere, destruere, perdere.

destruction, exitium, interitus.
destructive, perniciosus, pestifer. (+ Cic.)

deter, detertere, impedire.

determined (be), certum esse,
with dat. of subj.

devote (*one's self*), dedere with reflexive; studere; (*one's efforts*), operam dare, id agere, followed by ut-clause.

devotion, pietas.

die, mori.

different, alius, diversus.

difficult, difficilis.

difficulty, negotium.

with difficulty, vix, aegre.

dignity, gravitas.

diligently, diligenter.

diminish, minuire.

dine, cenare. (+ Cic.)

dinner, cena.

at the dinner table, in convivio, apud cenantes; often expressed by participle alone.

dinner party, convivium.

direct, iubere, imperare, praecipere.

direction, moderatio.

disagreeable, molestus.

disappoint, praeter spem evenire.
be disappointed, spe falli.

disaster, calamitas.

discontent, render by molestiae.
(+ Cic.)

discontented (be), paenitere.

discourse (= essay), render by libellus or simply aliquid.

discuss, disputare.

disembark, e nave escendere.

dishevelled (*of the hair*), passus.

dislike, nolle.

disorder, tumultus.

disreputable, flagitiosus, turpis.

dissatisfied (be), paenitere, taedere.

distant longinquus.

be distant, abesse.

distasteful (be), taedere; odiosus (+ Cic.) esse.

distinction, laus.

distinguished, praestans.

distress, dolor.

in distress, sollicitus, miser.

ditching, fossio. (+ Cic.)

divorce, discidium (+ Cic.), divortium. (+ Cic.)

do, unexpressed as auxiliary; agere, facere, gerere.

do a favor, gratissimum facere.

do a part, officio fungi.

do honor, honorare, honorem conferre.

do work, laborare.

do wrong, peccare.

doctor (*of medicine*), medicus.
(+ Cic.)

dog, canis.

dollar, *render by* centussis. (+)
 domestic, intestinus.
 donkey, asellus. (+ Cic.)
 door, lanua.
 doorway, porta.
 doubt, *v.*, dubitare.
 doubtless, omnino.
 dowerless, indotatus (+ Cic.),
 sine dote.
 dowry, dos. (+ Cic.)
 drachma, drachma. (+ Cic.)
 draw, trahere.
 draw upon, tollere.
 drawback, vitium.
 dream, *n.*, somnium.
 dreamless, sine somniis.
 drink, *n.*, potio. (+ Cic.)
 drink, *v.*, bibere.
 drink in, arripere.
 due (be), deberi.
 Duilius, Duilius.
 dumb (be), obmutescere.
 during, per.
 duty, officium, munus.
 dwell, habitare.

E

each, quisque, (*see Chap. V, 12*);
 singuli, (*each, one by one*).
 eager, cupidus.
 ear (of corn), spicum. (+ Cic.)
 earlier, prior.
 early, *render by pres. part. of* inire.
 earn, merere.
 earn pay, stipendium merere.
 earth, terra.
 earthquake, motus terrae.
 easily, facile.
 easy, facilis.
 eat, edere.
 education, doctrina.

effort, opera.
 egg, ovum.
 Egypt, Aegyptus.
 eight, octo.
 eighteen, duodeviginti.
 eighteenth, duodevicesimus.
 eighty, octoginta.
 elapse, intercedere, interesse.
 elders, maiores.
 eloquence, eloquentia.
 eloquent, disertus. (+ Cic.)
 else, alius.
 embarrassed (be), *render by*
 pudere.
 employ, adhibere, uti.
 enable, facere ut.
 encourage, hortari.
 end, *n.*, finis, terminus.
 end of, *extremus in agreement*
 with following substantive.
 in the end, denique.
 end, *v.* (*bring to an end*), perficere.
 endowed, praeditus.
 endowment (natural), indoles.
 (+ Cic.)
 endurance, patientia.
 endure, pati.
 enduring, perennis. (+ Cic.)
 much enduring, patiens.
 enemy, inimicus, hostis.
 energetic, acer.
 engaged (be), versari, occupatus
 esse.
 England, Anglia.
 English, Anglicus.
 enjoy, gaudere; (*make the most*
 of), frui; (*avail one's self of*),
 uti.
 enjoy one's self, bene (or pul-
 chre) esse *with subj. in dat.*;
 oblectare *with reflexive.*

enjoyable, iucundus, gratus.

Ennius, Ennius.

enough, satis, tantum.

enter, intrare.

enter on, ingredi.

enthusiasm, studium.

enthusiastic (be), *render by* maxime admirari.

equal, aequus, aequalis.

equally, aequē.

escape, effugere.

especially, praesertim, maxime.

not especially, non (haud) ita.

establish, condere, constituere.

be long established, inveterascere.

esteem, aestimare, facere, *with gen. of indef. value.*

Europe, Europa.

even, etiam, vel.

not . . . even, ne . . . quidem.

evening, vesper.

in the evening, vesperi.

evenness (*of disposition*), aequalitas. (+ *Cic.*)

event, res, (=contest), certamen. at all events, certe.

ever (*in conditional clauses*), quando; (*after negatives and comparatives*), umquam.

every, omnis, nullus non.

everybody, omnes, nemo non.

every one, omnes, nemo non.

everything, omnia, nihil non.

evil, *adj.*, malus.

evil, *n.*, malum.

exaggerate, malus vero facere.

examination, probatio. (+ *Cic.*)

exceedingly, *expressed by superlative*; admodum, maxime. (*See Chap. VI, 16.*)

excellent, praestabilis (+ *Cic.*), egregius, bonus.

except, nisi, praeter *with acc.*

excess, nimium.

excessive, maior, nimius.

exclaim, *render by* inquam.

exempt (be), carere.

exercise, *n.*, exercitatio.

exercise, *v.*, exercere.

exist, esse, exsistere (*come into existence*).

expect, expectare; (*with confidence*), confidere.

expectation, spes.

expense, sumptus.

experience, *n.*, *render by* res.

experience, *v.*, experiri.

explain, docere, explicare, explanare (+ *Cic.*), exponere.

express, dicere.

express surprise, mirari.

expression, vox, dictum.

extent, magnitudo.

extinguish, extinguere.

extremely, *expressed by superlative*; admodum. (*See Chap. VI, 16.*)

extricate, expedire.

eye, oculus.

F

face, *n.*, facies, (*expression of countenance*), vultus.

face, *v.*, adversari.

fact, factum, res.

in fact, etenim, quidem, vero, re vera.

the fact that, id quod.

fail, deficere.

fair (*of the landscape*), amoenus.

fairly, mediocriter.

fall, concidere.

fall asleep, dormire incipere.
 fall ill, in morbum incidere.
 fall in love, amare coepisse.
 fall to one's lot, contingere.
 fame, fama.
 familiar with (be), scire.
 family, familia, domus.
 famous, clarus, celebrer.
 fancy, opinari.
 far (*of degree*), longe, multo; (*of space*), procul, longe.
 far away (be), procul abesse.
 farce, *render by* fabella. (+ *Cic.*)
 fare, agere.
 farewell, vale.
 farm, fundus.
 farmer, agricola.
 farmhouse, villa.
 fashion, mos.
 fastened, aptus.
 fatal (= destructive), pestifer (+ *Cic.*), calamitosus, perniciosus.
 fate, fortuna.
 father, pater.
 fault (= defect), vitium; culpa, peccatum. (+ *Cic.*)
 favor, gratia, beneficium.
 favorite, *adj.*, gratissimus.
 fear, *v.*, timere, metuere, vereri.
 fear, *n.*, timor, metus.
 feast (*the eyes*), *v.*, pascere.
 feast, *n.*, convivium, epulae.
 February, Februarius (*sc. mensis*).
 feel, sentire, putare, credere, experiri.
 feel need of, desiderare.
 feel regret, paenitere.
 feel well, bene or recte valere.
 feeling, animus.

with feeling, ex animo.
 fertilize, stercorare. (+ *Cic.*)
 festival, sacrificium. (+ *Cic.*)
 festivity, sollemne.
 fetters, vincula.
 few (*a*), pauci.
 fiber, fibra.
 fifteen, quindecim.
 fifth, quintus.
 fifty, quinquaginta.
 fig, ficus. (+ *Cic.*)
 fight, pugnare.
 filcher, extortor. (+)
 filled (be), plenus esse.
 final, postremus, ultimus.
 finally, postremo, denique.
 find, reperire, invenire, cognoscere; (*of lodgings*), conducere.
 find fault with, culpae, vitio habere.
 find out, invenire, reperire, compere.
 fine, praeclarus; (*of appearance*), ornatus; (*of weather*), sudus. (+ *Cic.*)
 finish, conficere, transigere.
 fire, ignis, incendium.
 first, primum.
 at first, primo.
 from the first, iam inde a principio.
 fish, *v.*, piscari. (+ *Cic.*)
 fit, dignus.
 fitting, idoneus.
 be fitting, decere.
 five, quinque.
 flagon, lagoena. (+ *Cic.*)
 flame, flamma.
 flash over, percutere.
 flocks, *render by* oves.
 flog, verberare.

get on , agere; (= manage), rem gerere.	good , bonus.
get out (<i>of a building</i>), exire.	good , <i>n.</i> , bonum.
get together (<i>of money</i>), conquirere, conficere.	good-by , vale.
get up , surgere.	good heavens , pro deum fidem, or pro di immortales.
gift , donum, munus.	good night , vale.
girl , puella.	goods (<i>this world's</i>), res familiaris.
give , dare, praebere.	government (popular), <i>render by</i> respublica.
give attention , operam dare.	gradually , paulatim.
give judgment , iudicium reddere.	graft , <i>v.</i> , inserere.
give lessons , docere.	grafting , insitio. (+ <i>Cic.</i>)
give over to , tradere.	grain , frumentum.
give up , desistere.	grateful (be), gratiam habere.
glad (be), gaudere, <i>often expressed by</i> libenter.	grateful , <i>adj.</i> , gratus.
gloomy , tristis.	gratification , voluptas.
glorious , praeclarus, amplus.	gratifying (be), iucundus esse, iuvare (<i>used impersonally</i>).
glory , gloria, fama.	graze , pasci.
go , ire, proficisci, progredi, discedere, petere.	great , magnus, praeclarus, summus.
go ahead , antecedere; (<i>make progress</i>), procedere; (<i>proceed with something in hand</i>), pergere.	greatly , valde, vehementer, etc. (<i>See Chap. VI, 16.</i>)
go down , descendere.	Greece , Graecia.
go on (<i>farther</i>), longius progredi.	greed , avaritia.
go on their way , discedere.	Greek , Graecus.
go out , exire; (<i>of a flame</i>), extinguil.	Greek (language), Graecae litterae.
go straight for , petere.	green , viridis.
go through (= cross), transire.	grief , dolor.
go to and from , citro ultroque commeare.	grind , molere.
go to pieces (<i>of a ship</i>), frangi.	ground , terra, locus, humus. on the ground, humi.
go to the wall , pessum ire.	group , circulus.
goal , calx.	grow , crescere; (= become), fieri.
goddess , dea.	guard , <i>n.</i> , praesidium.
	guard (be on), cavere.
	guest , conviva. (+ <i>Cic.</i>)
	guilty , <i>render by</i> nocens.
	be guilty of , admittere in se.

H

habit (be in), solere.
 hair, capillus. (+ Cic.)
 half, dimidium.
 hand, manus.
 be on hand, praesto (+ Cic.)
 esse.
 in hands of, penes. (+ Cic.)
 hand down, tradere.
 hang over, impendere.
 happen, accidere, evenire, fieri.
 happily, feliciter.
 happiness, beata vita, felicitas.
 happy, felix, beatus.
 harbor, portus.
 hard, difficilis, gravis, durus.
 hardly, vix, aegre.
 hardship, labor, incommodum.
 harrow, occare. (+)
 haste (in), properans.
 hastily, celeriter.
 have, habere; (= receive), accipere.
 have bad cold, gravedine
 (+ Cic.) affici.
 have case in court, litigare.
 (+ Cic.)
 have experience, experiri.
 have fear, timere, metuere.
 have good time, bene esse
 with dat. of subj., oblectare
 with reflexive.
 have great influence, plurimum valere.
 have need of, egere, requirere,
 opus esse.
 have on hand, ad manum habere.
 have to do with, pertinere.
 hay, faenum. (+)

he, usually *unexpressed*; is, ille.
 head, caput.
 be at head of, praeesse.
 (+ Cic.)
 from head of table, a summo.
 health, valetudo.
 healthful, salubris. (+ Cic.)
 hear, audire.
 hearing, audientia. (+ Cic.)
 heart, animus, pectus.
 heart's content, *render by* animum explere.
 heart's desire, desiderium.
 set the heart on, expetere.
 hearth, focus.
 hearty (of applause), multiplex.
 (+ Cic.)
 heavy, gravis.
 help, n., subsidium, auxilium.
 help, v., iuvare, auxiliari.
 hence (in expression of time),
 render by ad.
 herd, pecus.
 here, hic, hoc loco.
 be here, adesse.
 here it is, ecce.
 hesitate, dubitare with *inf.*
 high (of price), magnus; (of office),
 amplus.
 higher (of classes), superior;
 (of studies), liberalis.
 highest (of praise), summus.
 highly, *render by* indef. gen.,
 magni.
 himself, as intensive, ipse; as reflexive, se.
 hindrance, impedimentum.
 hire, conducere.
 his, eius; as reflexive, suus; often
 unexpressed.
 historian, scriptor rerum.

history, *res gestae, historia.*

(+ *Cic.*)

hither and thither, *huc et illuc.*

(+ *Cic.*)

hog, *porcus.* (+ *Cic.*)

hold, *tenere.*

hold back, *coercere.*

hold in high esteem, *magni aestimare.*

hold upright, *erigere.* (+ *Cic.*)

holidays, *feriae, dies feriat.*

(+ *Cic.*)

home, *domus.*

at home, *domi; (in a subject), pertus.*

homesickness, *desiderium.*

homeward (*of a stretch in a race-course*), *supremus.*

honey, *mel.*

honor, *n., honor.*

honor, *v., colere, honorare, honorem conferre.*

honorable, *honorabilis.* (+ *Cic.*)

hope, *n., spes.*

hope, *v., sperare.*

Horace, *Horatius.*

horse, *equus.*

on horseback, *equo.*

host, *hospes; (= throng), multitudo.*

hour, *hora.*

house, *domus, aedes, domicilium.*

at our house, *apud nos.*

household, *familia.*

how, *quam, ut, quo modo, quem ad modum.*

how do you do? *quid agis?*

how great or much, *quantus.*

how many, *quot.*

no matter how great, *quantumvis.*

however, *autem, sed, enim (the last pointing back to a suppressed thought).*

huge, *ingens.*

human, *humanus.*

human being, *homo.*

humor (*good*), *render by humanitas.*

hundred, *centum.*

hunt, *venari.*

hunting, *venatio.*

for hunting, *venaticus.* (+ *Cic.*)

hurry, *properare.*

husbandman, *agricola.*

Hymettus (*from*), *Hymettius.*

I

I, *ego, nos.*

idea (*often untranslated*), *suspicio.*

idle, *iners, piger.*

idleness, *inertia.*

if, *si.*

if not, *nisi.*

ignorant, *ignarus, inscius.*

be ignorant of, *ignorare.*

ill (*be*), *aegrotare.* (+ *Cic.*)

fall ill, *in morbum incidere.*

ill-natured, *malevolus.* (+ *Cic.*)

illness, *morbus.*

illustrious, *clarus, illustris.*

imagine, *figere.*

imitate, *imitari.*

imitator, *imitans.*

immediate, *render by ipse.*

immediately, *statim.*

immensely, *mirifice.* (+ *Cic.*)

immortal, *immortalis.*

immortality, *immortalitas.* (+ *Cic.*)

impatient (*be*), *aegre ferre.*

impetuous, *ferox.*

- importance (be of great or little), magni or parvi esse.
 important, magnus.
 how important, quanti.
 impose, imponere.
 impression, opinio.
 impressive, gravis.
 improve, melius facere.
 in, in *with abl. or acc.*; apud *with acc.*
 incompetent, insipiens. (+ Cic.)
 inconvenience, incommodum.
 inconvenient, incommodus.
 increase, augere.
 indecision, inconstantia. (+ Cic.)
 indifferent (be), neglegere.
 indigestion, cruditas. (+ Cic.)
 indispensable, necessarius.
 individual, *render by singuli.*
 indoors (shut), intus includere.
 induce, persuadere.
 industrious, diligens.
 infirmity, vitium.
 influence, auctoritas, potestas.
 be under influence of, incitari *with abl.*
 informal (of discourse), remissus.
 informed (be), certior fieri.
 inhabitant, incola.
 injury, damnum, detrimentum.
 instand, atramentarius. (+ Cic.)
 inn, deversorium.
 innocent, innocens.
 inquire, quaerere.
 insomnia, insomnium.
 instinct, *render by desiderium.*
 institution, *render by institutum.*
 instruct, instituere, praecipere.
 instruction, disciplina.
 intellectual (pursuits), ingenia.
 intensity, fervor. (+ Cic.)
 interest, studium; (= advantage), commodum; (on money), fenus (+ Cic.); at twelve per cent a year, centesima (+ Cic.); at six per cent, semissibus. (+ Cic.)
 be for one's interest, interesse, referre. [delectari.
 interested (be), curare, studere,
 interesting, iucundus, gratus, animum intendens.
 intimate (most), summus.
 into, in *with acc.*
 introduce, introducere.
 intrust, committere, credere.
 invitation (send), per litteras invitare.
 invite, vocare, invitare.
 involve, habere.
 involved, impeditus.
 it, usually *unexpressed*; id.
 Italy, Italia.
 its, when *expressed*, eius; (*reflexive*), suus.
 itself, sui.
 in itself, per se.
- J
- jar, vas. (+ Cic.)
 jointed, geniculatus. (+ Cic.)
 journey, iter.
 joy, gaudium, laetitia.
 judge (on the bench), praetor, iudex quaestionis.
 judgment, aestimatio (+ Cic.), iudicium, sententia.
 Julius Caesar, Iulius Caesar.
 jumping, saltus.
 jump out, exsilire. (+ Cic.)
 junior, iunior.
 juror, index.

jury, iudices.
 just, *adj.*, iustus.
 just, *adv.* (= precisely), ipse;
 (= only) modo; (*of time*), com-
 modum.
 just as, sicut.
 just now, nunc cum maxime.
 justice, ius.
 Juvenal, Iuvenalis.

K

keep, tenere.
 keep body and soul to-
 gether, inopiam tolerare.
 keep from, prohibere.
 keep in mind, memoria tenere.
 keep saying, dictitare.
 well kept (*of a garden*), bene
 cultus.
 kill, interficere, occidere.
 kin, genus.
 next of kin, proximus genere.
 kind, *n.*, genus.
 of what kind, qualis.
 kind, *adj.*, benignus.
 be kind, benigne facere.
 kindness, benignitas.
 king, rex.
 kitchen garden, hortus. (+ *Cic.*)
 knife, culter; (*of the pruner*),
 ferrum.
 know, scire, cognoscere.
 not to know, nescire.
 knowledge, notitia (+ *Cic.*),
 scientia (+ *Cic.*), doctrina.
 known, notus.

L

labor, labor.
 laborer (*one working by the
 day*), opera.
 lack, inopia.

lacking (be), deesse.
 laden, oneratus.
 lament, deplorare.
 lamp, lumen.
 land, terra, ager.
 a small piece of land, agel-
 lum. (+ *Cic.*)
 language, lingua.
 lap (*in a race*), spatium.
 large, magnus.
 last, *adj.* (*of what immediately
 precedes*), proximus; (*last of all*),
 ultimus; (*last of a series*),
 postremus; (= final), supremus.
 last, *adv.*, proxime.
 late, sero.
 later, posterius.
 latest, recentissimus.
 Latin, *n.*, Latina, Latinae litterae.
 Latin, *adj.*, Latinus.
 in Latin, Latine, in Latinum.
 Latin composition, Latine
 reddenda.
 latter, hic.
 law, lex, ius.
 lawyer, iuris consultus.
 lay aside, deponere.
 lay out, describere.
 lazy, piger, iners.
 lead, ducere; (*of life*), agere.
 leadership (*of bar*), regnum
 iudiciale.
 learn, discere, comperire, cognos-
 cere.
 learn lesson, meditari.
 learning, doctrina, litterae.
 man of learning, homo (vir)
 doctus.
 least (at), quidem, saltem.
 leave, relinquere.
 take leave, discedere.

lecture notes, commentarii.

(+ Cic.)

leisure, n., otium.

leisure, *adj.*, otiosus. (+ Cic.)

length (of time), diuturnitas.

less, minor.

let (= allow), pati; *expressed by subjv. or imper.*

let me know, facere ut sciam.

let out, eximere.

letter, epistula, litterae.

liberal (of studies), bonus, liberalis.

liberality, benignitas.

library, bibliotheca. (+ Cic.)

lie, iacere.

life, vita.

ancient life or times, antiquitas.

active life, res agenda.

business of life, usus.

country life, res rusticae

light, *adj.*, levis.

light, n., lux, lumen.

lighten, levare.

lightly, temere.

like, *adj.*, similis; *often expressed by sicut.*

like, *v.*, *expressed by* libenter; laudare, probare, iuvare.

I should like, velim *with inf. or subjv.*

likely, verisimile. (+ Cic.)

likewise, item.

liking (according to), ex sententia.

Lincoln, Lincolnus.

line, linea. (+ Cic.)

listen, audire.

listless, languidus.

literary (men), scriptores.

literature, litterae.

little, *adj.*, parvus.

little, *adv.*, paulum, aliquanto, parum.

a little before, paulo ante.

live, vivere; (= dwell), habitare.

living (= livelihood), victus.

loaf, panis. (+ Cic.)

loan, n., mutuum. (+ Cic.)

make loan, pecuniam mutuum (+ Cic.) dare.

long, *adj.* (of extension), longus; (of time), longinquus, diuturnus.

long, *adv.*, diu, longe.

as long as, dum.

long ago, pridem, dudum.

long after, multo post.

long time (a), diu.

no longer, non iam.

long for, optare.

look (at), intueri.

look back on, respectare.

look down on, despicere.

look forward, expectare.

look into, prospicere.

look on (consider), habere *with final dat.*

look upon, aspicere.

lose, amittere, perdere.

loss, detrimentum, damnum (+ Cic.); (of human beings), perniciēs.

lost (be), perire, interire.

lot, fortuna.

love, n., amor.

love, *v.*, amare, diligere.

lover, amans.

lower, inferior.

low lying, humilis.

loyalty, fides.

lucky, felix.

luggage, sarcinae.

lungs, latera.

M

Maecenas, Maecenas.

maiden, virgo.

main, maximus, pulcherrimus.

make, facere, efficere.

make difference, interesse.

make escape, effugere.

make resistance, resistere.

make to totter, labefactare.

make trial of, experiri.

make up mind, discernere, placere.

make way, petere.

man, homo, vir; (= one), aliquis.

manage, rem gerere.

manhood, render by constans aetas.

manifold, multiplex.

manner, modus.

**manner of life, modus vitae;
(with reference to necessities),
victus.**

mannerly, ut decet.

many, multi.

a good many, permulti.

marry, in matrimonium ducere.

marsh, palus.

mass (of people), vulgus.

mast, malus.

**master (with respect to inferiors),
ipse.**

master of school, magister.

master of slaves, erus.

**master of the feast, magister
bibendi.**

matter, res.

**as a matter of, expressed by
abl.**

mature, maturus.

maturity, maturitas.

may, posse, licere.

meadow, pratum.

**mean (in reference to something
which has been said), dicere;
velle with dat.; (indicating scope,
intent), significare; (= intend),
velle.**

means (small), paupertas.

of small means, pauper.

meantime, interim, interea.

meet, obviam ire, convenire.

meeting, coetus.

member, sodalis, socius.

memory, memoria.

mention, n., mentio. (+ Cic.)

mention, v., mentionem facere.

merchant, mercator.

mere, render by nihil nisi.

merely, tantum.

merrily, hilare. (+ Cic.)

messenger, nuntius.

method, modus, ratio.

middle age, media aetas.

midst, medius.

mighty, potens.

milk, lac.

mill, plastrinum. (+ Cic.)

mina, mina. (+ Cic.)

mind, mens, animus, ingenium.

mine, meus.

minor, minor.

mirror, speculum. (+ Cic.)

mischievous, malum.

misfortune, casus, malum.

**misgiving (have), render by
timere or metuere.**

miss, praetermittere.

missive, epistula.

moderation, moderatio.

modern, recens.

modest, modicus. (+ Cic.)

moisture, aqua.

moment (for a), paulisper, parumper. (+ Cic.)

money, pecunia; (coin or cash), nummus.

travelling money, viaticum. (+ Cic.)

month, mensis.

monument, monumentum.

more, *adv.*, magis, plus, amplius.

more, *adj.*, maior.

a little more, plusculum. (+ Cic.)

moreover, sed, autem.

morning, mane.

early in the morning, bene or multo mane.

most, plerumque.

mother, mater.

mould, formare. (+ Cic.)

mountain, mons.

mountain high, instar montis.

move, movere; (= remove), migrare; (of the emotions), commovere.

much, *adj.*, multus.

much, *adv.*, multum.

much the same, idem fere.

mule, mulus. (+ Cic.)

murder, caedes.

muscle, lacertus.

muse, musa.

mute (be), obmutescere.

my, meus.

myself, mei.

N

name, nomen.

nation, gens.

natural (be), decere.

nature, natura.

nay, immo.

near, prope.

be near to, prope abesse ab
with abl.

necessarily, necessario.

necessary, necessarius.

necessity, necessitas.

need, *n.*, opus.

need, *v.*, opus esse.

neglect, *n.*, neglegentia. (+ Cic.)

neglect, *v.*, neglegere.

neighbor, vicinus.

neighborhood, vicinitas (+ Cic.), propinqua.

neither, *pron.*, neuter.

neither, *conj.*, neque (nec).

neither ... nor, neque ...
neque.

never, numquam, nec umquam.

nevertheless, tamen.

new, novus, recens.

newly (= recently), nuper, modo.

news, nuntium, novum.

newspaper, acta diurna.

next, posterus, proximus.

night, nox.

nineteenth, undevicesimus.
(+ Cic.)

no (in answers), minime.

no, *adj.*, nullus.

no one, nemo, nec quisquam.

noble, magnus.

noise, strepitus.

none, nemo, nullus.

nonsense (as exclamation),
fabulae.

nor, neque.

not, non; (with and), neque; (as
negative of single words), haud;
(see Chap. VI, 14).

notable, insignis.

noted, nobilis, insignis.

nothing, nihil, nec quicquam.

notice, animadvertere; *expressed also by* non fugere, non fallere.

I have noticed, me non fugit, me non fefellit.

nourishing, almus.

now, nunc, iam.

just now, nunc cum maxime.

nowadays, hoc tempore.

nowhere, nusquam.

number, numerus.

one of our number, unus (or quidam) de nostris.

O

oar, remus.

object, res.

oblige (= require), cogere.

obliged (be) (*i.e. indebted*), gratus esse *with dat.*

oblivious, obliviosus. (+ Cic.)

obol, obolus. (+)

observe, spectare, animadvertere.

obtain (*with effort*), adipisci; (*through luck*), nancisci; (= hold, maintain, keep), obtinere; (*through petition*), impetrare; (= receive), accipere.

occasion, tempus; (*as incidental cause*), causa.

occasionally, aliquando, interdum.

occupant, is qui tenet.

occupation, quaestus.

occupy, occupare, complere; (*of a house*), tenere.

occur, in mentem venire.

ocean, oceanus.

o'clock, hora.

ode, carmen.

of (*often unexpressed*); (= at), apud; (= concerning), de; (*when partitive*), de, e, ex, *with abl.*

of course, videlicet.

offence, peccatum.

offer (= give assurance of), promittere.

office, magistratus.

officer, praefectus.

often, saepe.

oh, render by vero.

oh, no, minime vero.

oh, yes, maxime vero.

oil, oleum.

old, senex, vetus, grandis natu.

old age, senectus.

older, maior natu.

olive oil, oleum.

olive tree, oliva.

Olympia, Olympia.

on, in *with abl.*; in *with acc.*; propter *with acc.*; de *with abl.*

on the subject of, de.

once, olim, quondam.

at once, statim, ilico. (+ Cic.)

once (for all), semel.

one, unus, quidam, aliquis; *very often expressed by the indefinite second person.*

one . . . another, alius . . . alius.

one . . . the other, alter . . . alter.

with one another, inter se.

only, *adj.*, unicus, solus.

only, *adv.*, tantum, modo; solus *in agreement with numeral.*

open (square), *n.*, render by area. (+ Cic.)

open, *v.*, aperire, explicare.

open a book, volumen explicare.
 open a school, ludum aperire.
 opinion, sententia, iudicium, aestimatio. (+ Cic.)
 opportunity, occasio, potestas.
 opposite, ex adverso.
 or, aut, an, vel; or not (*in direct questions*), annon; (*in indirect*), neene.
 orator, orator.
 order, iubere.
 Orestes, Orestes.
 origin, origo.
 orphaned, orbatus. (+ Cic.)
 orphaned maiden, orba. (+ Cic.)
 other, alius; (of two), alter.
 others (the) ceteri, reliqui.
 otherwise, aliter.
 our, *when emphatic*, noster.
 ourselves, nos, nos ipsi.
 out (*of dining*), foris.
 out of doors, foris, foras.
 out of sorts, tristis.
 outlook, prospectus.
 outlying, remotus.
 outside, extra.
 over (*of space*), per *with acc.*
 overcome, superare, vincere.
 overdone, nimius.
 overland, *abl.* of terra.
 overnight, per noctem.
 overtake, opprimere.
 overthrow, evertere.
 overvalue, nimis magni facere, aestimare.
 overwhelm (*of grief*), affligere.
 owe, debere.
 own, *expressed by poss. pron.*, personal or reflexive.

owner, dominus.
 ox, bos.
 Oxford, Oxonium.

P

pack up, colligere.
 painfully, aegre, operose. (+ Cic.)
 painter, pictor. (+ Cic.)
 parent, parens.
 Paris, Lutetia, Parisii.
 park, hortl. (+ Cic.)
 part, pars; (*a rôle*), partes, persona.
 for my part, meam partem, vicem.
 good parts, bona indoles.
 pass, agere, degere; (= cross), transire.
 pass by, praeterire.
 pass over, praemittere, omittere.
 passage (*in a poem*), locus.
 passenger, vector. (+ Cic.)
 past (*of time*), *render by hic.*
 patience, patientia.
 patient, n., aeger, aegrotus. (+ Cic.)
 pay, persolvere.
 pay one's way, symbolam (+) dare.
 to earn pay, stipendium emere.
 peace, pax.
 pear, pirum. (+ Cic.)
 pear tree, pirus. (+ Cic.)
 penny by penny, *render by unciatim.* (+)
 people, *often unexpressed*; populus, homines, plebs, cives.
 perfectly, maxime.

- perform, *facere, exsequi, perfungi.* (+ *Cic.*)
 performance (*of a play*), *peractio.* (+ *Cic.*)
 Pergamum, Pergamum.
 perhaps, *fortasse.*
 peril, *periculum.*
 permit, *pati.*
 perplexity, *render by dubium.*
 person, *omitted in translation.*
 persuade, *suadere, persuadere.*
 perverter, *contortor.* (+)
 perverter of the laws, *legum contortor.* (+)
 phases, *vices.*
 philosopher, *philosophus.*
 philosophy, *philosophia.* (+ *Cic.*)
 Phormio, Phormio.
 physical, *render by gen. of corpus.*
 physician, *medicus.* (+ *Cic.*)
 piece (*of land*), *ager.*
 pitch (*of camp*), *ponere.*
 pitted (*to be*), *miserandus, miserabilis.*
 pity, *n., misericordia.*
 pity, *v., miserere.* [dum.
 place, *n., locus; (= town), oppi-*
 in the first place, primum.
 place of safety, *tutum.*
 place, *v., ponere.*
 plan, *consilium.*
 plant, *serere, conserere.*
 Plato, Plato.
 play, *n., fabula.*
 play, *v. ludere; (on the stage),*
 agere, peragere.
 play part (*perform duty*), *officio*
 fungi.
 player, *histrio.* (+ *Cic.*)
 plead, *agere.*
 plead cases, *causas agere.*
 plead one's own case, *causam dicere.*
 pleader, *patronus.* (+ *Cic.*)
 pleasant, *iucundus, suavis*
 (+ *Cic.*), *amoenus.*
 please, *placere, gratus esse.*
 if you please, *sis, sodes.*
 (+ *Cic.*)
 pleasure, *voluptas.*
 plenty (*of*), *copia.*
 plough, *arare.*
 plum, *prunum.* (+)
 plunge (*headlong*), *praeceps ferri.*
 pneumonia, *dolor laterum.*
 poem, *carmen.*
 poet, *poeta.*
 point (*in discourse*), *locus; (=*
 (consideration) res.
 in point of, expressed by abl.
 of specification.
 point out, *indicare.*
 policy, *consilium.*
 politics, *render by respublica.*
 Pompeii, Pompeii.
 poor (*in property*), *pauper, egens;*
 (as term of pity), miser.
 population, *multitudo hominum.*
 port, *portus.*
 portray, *depingere.* (+ *Cic.*)
 position, *dignitas.*
 possess, *habere.*
 possessed of, *praeditus.*
 possible (*be*), *posse.*
 possibly, *fortasse.*
 post (*in public*), *proponere.*
 posterity, *posteritas, posteri.*
 postman, *tabellarius.* (+ *Cic.*)
 postpone, *proferre.*
 poverty, *egestas.*

- power**, potestas, potentia.
powerful, potens, validus.
practical (*affairs*), *render by* res agendae.
praise, laus.
precept, praeceptum.
predict, praedicere.
prefer, malle.
prepare, parare; (*by instruction*), instruere.
presence, praesentia.
present, *n.*, donum, munus.
present, *adj.*, praesens, hic.
present day, *render by* hic.
present, *v.*, donare.
present (*be*), adesse; (*take part in*), interesse.
preserve, conservare.
preside, praesidere.
president, praeses. (+ *Cic.*)
prevail, persuadere.
prevent, prohibere.
price, pretium.
prisoner (*at the bar*), reus.
private, privatus; *in private*, domi.
proceed, pergere.
produce, *n.*, fructus.
produce, *v.*, creare, ferre; (*of a play*), docere; (*of a witness*), producere.
procreative, fecundus.
products (*of the soil*), fruges.
professor, vir doctus; (= *teacher*), magister.
proficient (*be*), proficere.
profit, lucrum. (+ *Cic.*)
profitably, utiliter. (+ *Cic.*)
prologue, prologus. (+)
promising, bona spe praeditus.
promote, adiuvere.
prompt, promptus.
proof, argumentum.
prop, adminiculum. (+ *Cic.*)
property, res familiaris, bona.
proportion (*in*), *after comparatives render by* quam and pro with *abl.*
prospect, spes.
prostrate, affligare.
protect, defendere.
protection, fides.
proverb, proverbium. (+ *Cic.*)
provided, dum modo.
prune, amputare. (+ *Cic.*)
pruning, *n.*, amputatio. (+ *Cic.*)
public, *adj.*, publicus.
public, *n.*, populus.
in public, palam, in oculis civium.
public spirited, bonus.
publish, edere.
punish, punire.
punishment, supplicium, poena.
pupil, discipulus. (+ *Cic.*)
purchase, emere.
pure, purus.
purple (*robe*), purpura.
purpose, consilium.
purse, *render by* opes.
pursue, exercere. (+ *Cic.*)
pursuit, agitatio, studium.
put, ponere.
put down as gain, in lucro (+ *Cic.*) ponere.
put in chains, in vincula conicere.
put in the mouth of, tribuere.
put on, constituere.
put out (*of vine shoots*), fundere.
put stress on, probare.

put to death, interficere, occidere.
Pythian, Pythius.

Q

quadrangle, *render by area.*
(+ *Cic.*)
quality, indoles, ars. (+ *Cic.*)
quantity (*of water*), agmen.
queen, regina.
question (*be a*), agi de *with abl.*
quickly, celeriter.
quiet, quietus, tranquillus.
quincunx, quincunx. (+ *Cic.*)
quite, satis.

R

race, genus; (*a contest*), cursus.
rain, imber.
raise, tollere.
rampart, vallum.
rashness, temeritas.
rather, potius.
rather *a*, *expressed by a comparative alone, or with paulo or aliquanto.*
reach, pervenire, advenire.
read, legere.
reader, legens, lector.
readily, facile, libenter.
readiness (*be in*), paratum esse.
realize, sentire, intellegere, efficere, impetrare.
really, vero.
reap, *render by capere.*
reason, ratio.
for the reason that, quod, quia.
for this reason, quam ob rem.
reasonable, prudens.
recall, revocare.
receive, accipere.
receive a visit, conveniri.

receiver, *render by accipiens or relative clause.*
recent, recens, hic.
recently, nuper.
recite, recitare.
recognition (*in*), propter.
recognize, noscere. (+ *Cic.*)
red, rubens, ruber. (+ *Cic.*)
refer, referre *with ad and acc.*
reflect, cogitare.
reflection, cogitatio.
refresh, reficere.
refuse, recusare, nolle.
regard, habere *with final dat. and pro with abl.*
regret, paenitere.
reign, regnum.
rejoice, gaudere, laetari, delectare.
relate, narrare, dicere.
relate to, attinere ad *with acc.*
reliah, titillatio. (+ *Cic.*)
remain, manere.
remark, *render by inquam.*
remarkable, insignis.
remember, meminisse.
remembrance, memoria.
remedy, remedium. (+ *Cic.*)
remind, admonere.
remove, interdicere.
removed (*be far*), longe abesse.
repay, referre.
reply, respondere.
reprehensible, vitiosum. (+ *Cic.*)
represent, facere, inducere.
reproach, *n.*, culpa, vituperatio.
reproach, *v.*, culpae, vituperare.
republic, respublica.
reputation, fama.
require, postulare, cogere, iubere.
rest, quies.
the rest, ceteri, reliqui.

- reside, habitare.
 resignation, aequus animus.
 resist, resistere.
 resolution (*of the senate*), consilium.
 resolve, velle, decernere, placere.
 resonance, canorum.
 resourcefulness, consilium.
 resources, opes.
 respect, res.
 in what respect, quid.
 respect, vereri.
 responsible (be), stare.
 I am responsible, per me stetit ut.
 responsibility, cura.
 restore, restituere, reddere.
 result (is), quo factum est ut.
 retentive, memor.
 return, n., reditus; (*from the soil*), fructus.
 return, v., redire.
 reveal, indicare.
 reward, praemium.
 rich, dives.
 right, n., fas.
 right (be all), bene habere *with reflex. pron.*
 rightly, bene, recte.
 ripen, maturare, maturescere.
 (+ *Cic.*)
 rise, adsurgere, surgere.
 road, via, iter.
 rob, eripere.
 rock, saxum.
 Roman, Romanus.
 Rome, Roma.
 row (*in theatre*), cavea; (*of trees*), ordo.
 rule (as a), plerumque.
 rumbling (noise), murmur.
- run, currere.
 running, cursus.
 S
 Sabines (the), Sabini.
 sack, saccus (+ *Cic.*), sacculus.
 (+ *Cic.*)
 sacred, sacer.
 sacrifice (= effort), opera.
 sacrilege, religio.
 sad, tristis.
 sadness, tristitia.
 safely, tuto.
 safety, salus.
 sail, navigare.
 sake, gratia, causa, *with gen.*
 sale, venditio. (+ *Cic.*)
 for sale, venalis.
 salute, salutare.
 same, idem.
 satisfy, explere.
 save, servare; (= put aside) reponere, conservare.
 saving (be very), parce sumptum facere. (+ *Cic.*)
 savings, *render by rel. clause with* reponere or conservare.
 say, dicere, loqui, inquam.
 say good-by, dicere vale.
 saying, dictum.
 scanty, exiguus.
 scarcely, vix.
 scarcity, inopia.
 scholar, vir doctus, eruditus.
 school, ludus, schola. (+ *Cic.*)
 school boy, discipulus. (+ *Cic.*)
 sea, mare.
 sea-deep, profundus.
 season, tempus.
 in due season, tempore.
 seat, sedes.
 take seat, considere.

- second**, secundus, alter.
see, videre, intellegere, cernere, conspicere.
seeing that, quoniam.
seed, semen.
seek, petere, quaerere, expetere.
seeker, *render by* expetens.
seem, videri.
seldom, raro.
select, eligere, deligere.
self-control, temperantia, moderatio.
self-possessed, aequus.
sell, vendere.
 sell cheaply, male vendere.
 sell dearly, bene vendere.
senate, senatus.
senate house, curia.
send, mittere.
 send for, arcessere.
 send forth (*of plants*), elicere.
 send word, nuntiare.
senior, senior.
senses, *render by* corpus.
sensible, prudens.
sentence, sententia.
separation, discessus.
serious, gravis.
servant, servus.
service, meritum, munus, opera.
set out, proficisci.
seven, septem.
seventy, septuaginta.
several, aliquot, complures.
severe, gravis.
severity, severitas.
shade, umbra.
shake, concutere.
share, *v.*, communicare.
share, *n.*, symbola. (+ *Cic.*)
sheep, ovis.
- ship**, navis.
shoot (*of plants*), sarmentum.
shop, taberna.
short, brevis.
 in short, quid multa.
should, *render by* oportere, debere, *the gerundive*.
shoulder, umerus.
show, ostendere, praestare, tribuere.
shut (*up*), includere, concludere.
Sicily, Sicilia.
sick, aegrotus. (+ *Cic.*)
 be sick, aegrotare. (+ *Cic.*)
side, latus.
sight, aspectus, species, spectaculum.
similar, similis.
since, cum.
 since then, ex quo tempore.
sing, dicere.
sir (*in address*), *render by* vir optime.
sister, soror.
sit together, considere.
 sit down, assidere.
six, sex.
 at six per cent, semissibus. (+ *Cic.*)
 six hundred, sescenti.
size, magnitudo.
skilful, sollers. (+ *Cic.*)
skilfully, perite.
skill, sollertia, ars. (+ *Cic.*)
skilled, peritus.
sky, caelum.
slave, servus.
slavery, servitus.
sleep, *v.*, dormire.
sleep, *n.*, somnus.
slight, levis, paululus.

- slowly, *sensim* (+ *Cic.*), *leniter*,
tarde.
 sluggish, *iners*.
 slumber, *somnus*.
 small, *parvus*, *paululus*.
 smile, *ridere*.
 smoke, *n.*, *fumus*.
 smoke, *v.*, *fumare*.
 snake, *serpens*.
 so, *tam*, *ita*, *sic*; (= *accord-*
ingly), *itaque*.
 so called, *qui* (*quae*, *quod*)
 dicitur.
 and so forth (*on*), *et cetera*.
 so far, *adhuc*.
 so many, *tot*.
 so much, *tantus*.
 so much . . . as, *tam . . .*
 quam.
 so so (= *moderately*), *sic*.
 so that, *ut*.
 society, *societas*, *vita civilis*.
 Socrates, *Socrates*.
 soil, *n.*, *terra*, *solum*.
 soiled, *turpis*.
 soldier, *miles*.
 Solon, *Solon*.
 some, *nonnullus*, *aliquis*, *quidam*,
 nonnihil, *sunt qui*.
 some one, *aliquis*.
 some . . . others, *alii . . . alii*.
 somehow, *nescio quo modo*.
 something, *aliquid*.
 sometimes, *nonnumquam*.
 somewhat, *aliquid*, *nonnihil*; *ex-*
 pressed by comparative.
 son, *filius*.
 soon, *brevi tempore*, *propediem*
 (+ *Cic.*), *mox*.
 Sophocles, *Sophocles*.
 sorry (*be*), *dolere*, *paenitere*.
 soul, *animus*.
 sound, *adj.* (*of advice*), *iustus*.
 sound, *n.*, *sonitus*.
 soundness (*of body*), *siccitas*.
 south (= *southern part*), *ren-*
 der by meridiana.
 space, *spatium*.
 spare, *parcere*.
 sparing, *parcus*.
 speak, *loqui*, *dicere*.
 spear, *hasta*, *iaculum*.
 special, *proprius*.
 speech, *oratio*.
 speed, *celeritas*.
 spend (*of money*), *impendere*; (*of*
time), *agere*, *degere*; (*of force*),
 consumere.
 spirit, *animus*.
 splendid, *praeclarus*.
 spoil, *praeda*.
 spring (*time*), *ver*.
 squander, *consumere*, *perdere*.
 square (*public*), *area*. (+ *Cic.*)
 stable, *firmus*.
 stage, *scaena*.
 on the stage, *in scaena*, *in*
 fabulis.
 stage trappings, *apparatus*.
 (+ *Cic.*)
 stage performance, *ludus*
 scaenicus.
 stalk, *culmus*. (+ *Cic.*)
 stand, *stare*.
 stand in front of, *adversari*.
 standing, *locus*.
 standpoint (*from the*), *expressed*
 by abl.
 star, *sidus*.
 state, *respublica*.
 steadied, *constans*.
 steer for, *render by occupare*.

stem, stirps.
stern, severus.
still (*concessive*), tamen; (*of time*),
 adhuc; (*of degree*), etiam.
stop, subsistere.
 stop overnight, manere.
story, fabula.
stout heart, bonus animus.
straight, rectus.
strange (*of faces*), ignotus.
stream, rivus, flumen.
street, via.
strength, robur, vires.
stretch (*of a race-course*), spatium.
 homeward stretch, supremum spatium.
strife, discordia, bellum.
stripped, nudus.
strive, niti.
strong, validus, bonus; (*of winds*),
 vehemens.
strongly, valde, maxime.
student, studiosus.
study, *n.*, studium.
study, *v.* (= be a student),
 studere, litteris studere.
sturdy, validus.
subject, res, ars.
 on the subject of, de.
substance (*in*), fere.
substantially, fere.
successful, bonus.
successfully, bene, feliciter.
such, talis, tantus, hic.
 in such wise, tali modo, sic.
 such as, talis (... qualis, is ...
 qui.
suddenly, subito.
suffer, pati; (*of loss*), accipere.
sufficient, satis.
suggest, monere.

suitable, idoneus.
summer, aestas.
sunshine, sol.
supply, copia.
support, *n.* See prop.
support, *v.*, alere; (= rest on),
 niti.
suppose, putare, ducere.
sure, *adj.*, certus.
sure (*be*), credere, confidere.
surely, certo, profecto.
surprised (*be*), mirari, admirari.
surprising, mirus.
surround, stipare.
survey, dimetiri.
survive, superstes (+ *Cic.*) esse.
suspect, suspicari.
sweat, sudor.
swift, velox.
sword, gladius.
symptom, signum.

T

table, mensa.
take, capere; (= fetch), ducere;
 (= raise), sumere.
take care, curare.
take interest in, studere, curare.
take into account, rationem
 ducere *with gen.*
take leave, discedere.
take note, animadvertere.
take on, sumere.
take place, fieri, accidere; (*of
 the seating of an audience*),
 considerare.
take trouble, operam ponere
 with in and abl.
take up, suscipere, incipere.

talent, ingenium.

talk, *v.*, loqui.

talk, *n.*, sermo.

talkative, loquax. (+ *Cic.*)

tall, procerus, altus.

tarry, commorari.

task, opus, negotium, provincia, onus.

taste, *n.*, gustatus. (+ *Cic.*)

taste, *v.*, gustare.

teach, docere.

teacher, magister.

tear, lacrima.

be in tears, lacrimare.

tell, narrare, dicere, certior fieri.

tell me, dic mihi or (*old imperative*) cedo. (+ *Cic.*)

tempered, conditus.

ten, decem.

tendril, clavicula. (+ *Cic.*)

tenth, decimus.

Terence, Terentius.

term, verbum.

on good terms, bene conveniens.

terrible, terribilis.

territory, ager, terra.

than, quam.

thank, gratias agere.

thankful, gratus.

that, *dem. pron.*, ille, iste; *often untranslated when referring to a previously expressed antecedent.*

that of yours, iste.

that, *rel.*, qui, quae, quod.

that, *conj.*, *unexpressed in acc. and inf. construction; (with causal significance), quod, quia, quo; (in final clauses containing comparative), quo; (in final and result clauses), ut.*

that not, ne; *with verbs of fearing*, ut, ne non.

the, as a rule untranslated; is, ille.

the . . . the, eo . . . quo; tanto . . . quanto; ut quisque . . . ita. (*See Chap. VII, 20.*)

theatre, theatrum.

their, eorum; (*reflexive*), suus; *often unexpressed.*

themselves (*intensive*), ipsi; (*reflexive*), se.

then, tum, deinde.

there, *often untranslated*; ibi.

therefore, igitur, itaque.

they, *usually implied in verb; (reflexive)*, se.

thing, res.

good things, bona, commoda.

think, putare, existimare, indicare, sentire, credere.

think of, cogitare de *with abl.*

I am inclined to think, haud scio (*or nescio*) an.

third, tertius.

thirst, sitis.

thirty, triginta.

this, hic, iste, is.

thither, illuc.

those, *see that.*

thou, tu.

though, quamquam, cum, etsi.

thought (= opinion), sententia.

thousand, mille, millia.

three, tres.

throng, *v.*, stipare.

throng, *n.*, multitudo, concursus.

through (*of time*), per *with acc.*; (*by means of*), *abl. or per with acc.*

throw, iacere.

throw-on, inicere.

thus, sic, ita.
 thy, tuus.
 ticket, tessera. (+ *Cic.*)
 tidings, nuntium.
 tile, tegula. (+)
 till, v., colere.
 till, *conj.*, dum, donec, quoad.
 time, tempus, aevum.
 at some time, aliquo tempore.
 in time, tempore.
 time of life, aetas.
 tire (out), defatigare.
 be tired, taedere.
 Tiro, Tiro.
 to, *expressed by acc. of limit*; ad,
 in, *with acc.*
 to-day, hodie.
 of to-day, hodiernus.
 together, una.
 toll, n., labor. (+ *Cic.*)
 toll, v., desudare, elaborare.
 tongue, lingua.
 too, etiam, quoque, nimis.
 too little, parum.
 too much, nimium.
 topic, locus.
 torch, funale.
 toss, iactare.
 tooth, dens.
 touch (= concern), pertinere ad.
 toward, in, erga, ad, sub, *with acc.*
 town, oppidum.
 a little town, oppidulum.
 (+ *Cic.*)
 track, curriculum, stadium.
 (+ *Cic.*)
 trader, mercator.
 tragedy, tragoedia. (+ *Cic.*)
 trail, trahere.
 training, disciplina. —
 tranquillity, aequus animus.

translate, reddere, vertere.
 travel, iter facere.
 traveller, viator.
 treasure, thesaurus.
 treat, tractare, esse de *with abl.*,
 afficere *with abl.*
 tree, arbor.
 tremble, tremere.
 trick, fallacia.
 trifier, nugator. (+ *Cic.*)
 trip, iter.
 trouble, molestia. (+ *Cic.*)
 troublesome, molestus.
 true, verus.
 trust, n., fides.
 trust, v., committere, credere.
 truth, veritas, verum.
 try, conari.
 Tullia, Tullia.
 turn, v., vertere.
 turn attention to, operam dare,
 studere.
 turn to, converti *with ad and*
 acc.
 turn back on, relinquere, dis-
 cedere.
 turn out, accidere, evenire.
 turn steps to, toward,
 petere.
 turn, n., vicis.
 twelfth, duodecimus.
 twelve, duodecim.
 twenty, viginti.
 twice, bis.
 twist, contorquere.

U

ugly, turpis.
 ultimate, ultimus.
 unavailing (be), nihil prodesse.
 uncertain, incertus.

uncertainty, incertum.
 uncharmed, non captus.
 uncomfortable, molestus, incommodus.
 under, in, sub *with abl.*
 understand, intelligere.
 undertake, suscipere.
 undertaking, res.
 undiminished (be), non minui.
 uneasy, inquietus. (+ *Cic.*)
 unexpected, improvisus.
 unexpectedly, de improviso.
 unfortunate, infelix.
 unfortunately, *render by* incommode.
 unhappy, infelix.
 university, universitas. (+ *Cic.*)
 unknown, ignotus.
 unless, nisi.
 unlike, dissimilis.
 unpleasant, iniucundus.
 unsatisfactory, non ex sententia.
 unteachable, indocilis. (+ *Cic.*)
 until, dum, donec, quoad.
 unusual, insolitus.
 unwelcome, ingratus.
 unwholesome, impurus.
 unwilling(ly), nolens, invitus.
 unworthy, indignus.
 up and down, sursum deorsum. (+ *Cic.*)
 uphold, sustentare.
 upon, in *with abl. or acc.*
 urge, suadere.
 urge (on), hortari.
 use, n., usus.
 use, v., uti, adhibere.
 be of use, prodesse.
 used to, *render by* imperfect of the verb.
 useful, utilis.

usefully, utiliter. (+ *Cic.*)
 usual, *render by rel. clause*, quae solent.
 usually, plerumque.
 utmost, *render by* plenissime. (+ *Cic.*)
 utter, verbum facere, dicere.
 utterly, omnino.

V

vacation, feriae (+ *Cic.*), res proiata.
 vain (in), frustra.
 valuable, pretiosus. (+ *Cic.*)
 value, n., pretium.
 value, v., aestimare, facere.
 varied, varius.
 variety, varietas.
 vegetable, holus. (+)
 Vergil, Vergilius.
 verse, versus, carmen.
 very, ipse; admodum, valde, etc. (*See Chap. V, 14.*)
 not very, non ita.
 vice, vitium.
 vice versa, vice versa.
 victor, victor.
 victory, victoria.
 villa, villa.
 village, vicus.
 villain, homo sceleratus.
 vine, vitis. (+ *Cic.*)
 violent, vehemens.
 virtually, fere.
 virtue, virtus.
 voice, vox.
 volume, liber.

W

wages, merces.
 walk, ambulare. (+ *Cic.*)

wall (*of a house*), paries ;
 (*of a city*), moenia.
 wane, consenesce. (+ *Cic.*)
 want (= wish), velle ; (*feel need of*), desiderare.
 war, bellum.
 ward off, defendere.
 warn, monere.
 waste, abuti ; (= lose), perdere.
 watch (through), pervigilare.
 (+ *Cic.*)
 water, aqua.
 watering, irrigatio. (+ *Cic.*)
 wave, fluctus.
 waxen, cereus. (+ *Cic.*)
 way, modus, ratio, mos.
 on the way, petere.
 in every way, omnino.
 in way of, *expressed by abl.*
 we, nos.
 weak, imbecillus (+ *Cic.*), infirmus.
 wealth, divitiae, opes.
 weapons, arma.
 weather, tempestas, caelum.
 weave, contexere.
 wedding, nuptiae.
 weep, flere.
 weighty, gravis.
 welcome, gratus, acceptus ; (*in greetings*), salvus.
 well, bene ; (*introducing sentence*), *often untranslated* ;
 age, igitur.
 well grounded, iustus.
 well kept, bene cultus.
 well known, notus.
 well, then, *render by igitur.*
 well (be), valere.
 western (shore), *render by ultimae partes occidentis.*

what, *inter.*, quid.
 what in the world, quidnam.
 what, *rel.*, quod, id quod.
 whatever, quidquid.
 when, *inter.*, quando.
 when, *rel.*, cum, ubi, postquam, ut.
 whenever, cum, ubi, etc. (*See Chap. XXXVIII, 80.*)
 where, ubi (*of rest*) ; quo (*of motion*).
 whereas (*adversative*), cum.
 wherein, quo, in quo.
 wherever, ubicumque.
 whether (*in indirect questions*), num.
 whether . . . or, utrum . . . an ;
 -ne . . . an ; an.
 which, *rel.*, qui, quae, quod.
 while, dum, cum.
 a little while, parumper, paulisper.
 who, *inter.*, quis, quae, quid.
 who, *rel.*, qui, quae, quod.
 whoever, quisquis.
 whole, totus, cunctus, omnis.
 whose, cuius.
 why, cur, quare.
 why not, cur non, quin.
 wife, uxor.
 will (good), voluntas.
 willing (be), velle.
 win, vincere, reportare.
 wind, ventus.
 window, fenestra.
 wine, vinum.
 winner, victor.
 wisdom, sapientia, prudentia.
 wise, sapiens.
 wisely, sapienter. (+ *Cic.*)

wish, *see* desire.

wish joy, gratulare.

wish well, cupere.

wished (for), optatus.

with, cum, apud.

withdraw, avocare.

within, *expressed by abl.*; intra
with acc.

without, sine *with abl.*; extra
with acc.; neque *with a clause.*

be without, carere, vacare.

witness, testis.

witty, facetus. (+ *Cic.*)

woe, *render by* malum.

woman, mulier.

of a woman, muliebris.
(+ *Cic.*)

wonder, mirari, admirari.

wonderful, mirabilis.

wont (be), consuevisse, solere.

word, verbum.

work, *n.*, labor, opus.

work, *v.*, laborare.

work in, elaborare, *with in and*
abl.

world, *sometimes omitted*; orbis
terrarum, gentes, homines,
vita, res.

all in the world, omnino omnis.

all the world, omnes.

the whole world, cuncti.

worry, molestia. (+ *Cic.*)

worth, pretium.

worth while, operae pretium.

worth so much, tanti ease.

worthy, dignus.

wretched, miser.

write, scribere.

write exchange, permutare
(+ *Cic.*)

writer, scribens, scriptor.

writing, scriptum.

wrong (be), nefas esse.

wrongdoing, peccatum, scelus.

Y

year, annus.

year by year, quotannis.

yes, vero, ita, certe, maxime;
expressed also by repetition of
important word of the preceding
clause.

yesterday, heri (+ *Cic.*), hesterno
die.

yet (*of time*), adhuc; (*concessive*),
tamen.

and yet, atqui, at tamen.

not yet, nondum.

yield, reddere.

you, tu, vos.

young, *adj.*, adulescens. (+ *Cic.*)

young man, iuvenis, adules-
cens.

young woman, virgo.

younger generation, iuvenes,
adulescentes.

youngest, minimus natu.

your, tuus, vester.

youth (*in the abstract*), adulescen-
tia; (= boy), puer.

INDEX

The figures, unless otherwise indicated, refer to sections. The following abbreviations are used : abl. = ablative, acc. = accusative, cf. = confer, cl. = clause, dat. = dative, expr. = expressing or expressed, gen. = genitive, ibid. = ibidem, indic. = indicative, p. = page, subjv. = subjunctive, w. = with.

- abhinc**, w. acc. or abl., 45.
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